THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,425—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th "	OCEANA	7000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	EGYPT	8000		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10950
7th Oct	ARABIA	8000		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000		
28th "	MANTUA	11000	CHINA	8600
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10000
18th "	MOREA	11000		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10950
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10950
30th "	MALOJA	1560		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhipped at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000		
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10950		
9th "	ARABIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	ARCADIA	7000		
23rd "	PERSIA	8000		
30th "	MARMORA	10000		
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000		

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 524	Rs. 743 or Rs. 831
To London by Str.	Rs. 528 or Rs. 557	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Calcutta	7512	...	...	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	...	4 Sept.	12 Sept.	...
Locksley Hall	6??	...	7 Sept.	...	21 Sept.
City of Athens	5570	...	16 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
Newby Hall	5?8?	7 Sept.	1 Oct.	20 Oct.	...
City of York	7?10	19 Sept.	29 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	7677	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	7?7	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	7934	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	...
Trafford Hall	5334	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7003	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan'12	6 Jan 12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5418	4 Jan. 12.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5331	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	12 Mar.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Manchester	5551	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar.	13 April
City of Poona	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	576	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	839
" Liverpool	693	937	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin RATES OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 31st Aug.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Lhasa	2185	Fri. 1st Sept.	6 a.m.	† direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer,
*Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 31st Aug, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerg.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1,951 tons, on Wednesday, 30th August, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Parnea," 3306 tons, on or about 7th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada," 3269 tons, on or about 9th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

29th August, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected,
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection,
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured,
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival,
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.	
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep.	1911
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr	"
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th "	"
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	"
Bregenz	3305	A. Petris	16th "	"
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec.	"
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th "	"
Koerber	5123	A. Foresti	1st Jan.	1912.
Bregenz	3305	A. Petris	15th "	"

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6,017	P. Pavisich	27th Dec. 1911
Fr. Ferdinand	6,046	B. Cobol	28th Jan 1912

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES, ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500*
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back ..... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 to 585
" Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tarren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nasionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Ghin'ee	P. Pavisich	6017	23rd Sept. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail on or about
a Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	6th September,
b Kanzler	3,000	Schutt	19th "
a Praesident	3,810	Bremer	27th "
a Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	18th October.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents,
36, Medow Street, Bombay 25th August, 1911.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application,
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application,
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India,
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge,
INSURANCES of every description effected,
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities,

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..... $ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application,

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan,

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application,

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1, in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

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A TRIBUTE TO CULTIVATED TASTE.

As a GIFT Hawkes Cut Glass is peculiarly desirable. For the adornment of the home table, the touch of refinement, the glint of beauty secured by even the simplest design, is a delight to the leisure of the eye.

Hawkes Cut Glass possesses qualities of colour form and surface which have won for it the preference among judges of rare wares, Hawkes Cut Glass is "The choice of the connoisseur".

The decoration of a Hawkes piece is beautifully proportioned to the lines of the design. It is in the forms themselves that beauty is chiefly sought for, in the frank and natural play of line and light.

The changing taste in table glass is happily reflected by a "Hawkes" group. The delicacy, grace and exquisite fashioning of Hawkes pieces when compared with the heavy, uninspiring glass of the well-loaded table twenty-five years ago, proves how thoroughly these artists have mastered the possibilities of their material.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES CUT GLASS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, and WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas	... Rs. 1-2	per lb.
" "	" cooked on cut	... " 2-8	"
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON	"	... Re. 1-0	"
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE	"	... " 1-0	"
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR	"	... " 1-0	"
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins	each	... " 1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs. each		... Rs. 3-0	

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken,

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

TO ESCAPE

All Dangers—Moral and Physical,

Please Read our Book!!!

"KAM SHASTRA."

A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity

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MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRESH GRUYERE PARMESAN GORGONZOLA, DUTCH BALLS in tin foil CHEDDAR LOAFS, CAMEMBERT in tins, (cheeses).

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assortments Pure genuine OLIVE OIL of the Olives.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

Just to hand real RUSSIAN HERRINGS in small Kegs, sold loose at 4 ans. each.

Our GRIGNOLINO (CLARET) WINE is genuine and unadulterated now in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

Various other Brands of High Class Wines.

Singapore Rattan CHAIRS, Settees, tables, and Easy Chairs always in stock.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should take immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of pesitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 64 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "MASSILIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning. Holders of through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings,
Bombay, 28th August, 1911.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion, on THURSDAY, the 31st of August, at 6-15 p. m.

S. CLEMENTO,
H. F. LODGE,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. RICHARD SPIER, is "hereby revoked."

A. MORITZ & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAMSHED KHODARAM IRANI of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant has contracted to transfer to our client BURJORJI DHUNJIBHOY CONTRACTOR the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written in part exchange of certain premises belonging to our said client.

All persons having any claim against the said property described in the Schedule hereunder written either by way of inheritance, gift, sale Mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the exchange will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Mahim pension and tax land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses or chawls and buildings standing thereon situate at Purbhadevi Road outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3072 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 463 and 374, 1 A
New Nos. —— and 4128, Old Survey Nos. 559 and 561 4270
1 A 2
and New Survey Nos. —— and —— and assessed by 1698 1698
the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 2983 (1), 2983 (3) and 2983 (4), Street Nos. 448, 448B, and 448C, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Purbhadevi Road on or towards the West by the ground of Harischandra Dhanaji on or towards the North partly by the property of Jadia Tajaram Laldas and partly by the property of Velji Cockerda and Dayal Velji and on or towards the South partly by the property of Memon Nurmahomed Haji Suleman and partly by the property of the Standard Mills Company and partly by the property of the said Harischandra Dhanaji and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.—Dated this 28th day of August, 1911,

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Attorneys for Burjorji Dhunjibhoy
Contractor.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30
Delhi	A. 6-45	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST, to erect a ONE-STOREYED BUILDING, in the Fort, suitable for a large Printing Work. For lease on a good rental and for a long period.

Apply to No. 3167, care of this Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,

THE EVENING BELL-RINGER'S SON.

A perfect gem of Photography illustrating an episode of every day life.

THE MAGIC FIFE.

A charming little fairy play, beautifully staged and colored. One of Pathe's finest colored productions.

THE RICH UNCLE.

M. Prince as the gay old bachelor. A story full of genuine fun and humours.

JANE'S FURNITURE.

A very amusing picture full of laughs
AND
OUR USUAL POPULAR PROGRAMME.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

TUESDAY, 29th AUGUST,
MORNING SESSION from 9 to 11
With the Band being Bank Holiday.

EVENING SESSION from 6 to 8 as usual.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

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Colombo	Klang (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Kurrachi	Seremban (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama.
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Beyrout (Beirut)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
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JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

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Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls. 35,000,000	= say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„ 3,500,000	= say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„ 19,500,000	= say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—41, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
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Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

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A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

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Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8 Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MABOES & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

ENGLISHMAN, 28, seeks SITUATION in any capacity staying in Bombay. Apply Box No. 3880, care of this Paper.

OFFICES TO LET, above Thacker and Co., Ltd. Electric Lights and Fans. Rent from Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply THACKER and Co. Ltd., 27, Esplanade Road.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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MAY BLOSSOM.
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MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, chairs, cupboard, zoonda, almyrah, bedstead, ironsafes, almyrah, phonographs.

1 lot banjos, violins, 36 boxes violin, banjo, mandolene and guitar strings.

At 3 P.M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 glass fronted brougham.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
The property of a Parsee Doctor, gone to England—
1 handsome chestnut Arab horse 5½ years old, going in carriage.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE FOUR-STORIED LANDED PROPERTY, at D'souza Street, Vadgadi, Mandvi.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, as the Administrator of the Estate of the late Visram Ludha, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of September next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of suit and ground rent tenure, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at D'Souza Street, Mandvi Vadgadi, and containing by admeasurement 179 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 595, New No. 6254, Old Survey No. 979, and New Survey No. 2192, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1797, and Street Nos. 136-40, D'Souza Street, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the south by the house of Mahastar, on the north by the house of Hirji Asoo on the east by the house of Mahastar, and on the west by a public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th August, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, at the Junction of Shaikh Memon Street, and first, Ganeshwadi Lane, out of Fort, Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 288 of 1908.

Jivavahoo, widow ..... Plaintiff,
vs.
Sabarvahoo, widow, and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver of the Estate of Damoder Lakhmidas Khimji, deceased, appointed by the High Court of Bombay, by an order made on the 8th day of April, 1908, in the above Suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the order made in the said Suit, on the 3rd day of August, 1911, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises the undermentioned immoveable property of the late Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th day of August, 1911 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement (3 1/3 square yards) or thereabouts, together with a shop standing thereon, situate and being at Shaikh Memon Street and the corner of the First Ganeshwadi Lane and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos 1516, and Street No. 1 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the property of Nagindas Kapurchand, on or towards the south by the first Ganeshwadi Lane, on or towards the east by the Shaikh Memon Street, and on or towards the west by the Ganeshwadi Lane.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the Receiver, at their office No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, or from the undersigned Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

On account of the concerned.—
1 case 90 dozen gilt chains.
1 „ 6 kerosine oil stoves.
1 „ 40 dozen uwana soap.
4 new iron fire and thief safes, by Messrs. Midland Safe Co., of Birmingham.
1 second-hand Barlock typewriter.
1 Densmore typewriter.
1 crate containing 30 dozen assorted size plates 7, 8 and 9 inches.
A lot of alleged moselle Syder Claret (wine).

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th August, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, Empire Typewriter, best Oil Paintings, Cottage piano stove etc.

On THURSDAY the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction opposite Treacher and Co., and next to King and Co., in Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned.

Valuable and substantial mahogany and French polished household furniture, such as single and double mirror door almyrahs, tapestry lined drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, dining table, cabinets, easy and Curzon chairs, glass book cases, dressing tables, writing tables with drawers, marble topped tables and teepoys, chest of drawers, Empire typewriter, best oil paintings of different subjects by well-known artists, office furniture, cottage piano large cooking stove, etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 29th August, 1911.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press:—

2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines.
1 Backing Machine (for Book-binding).
1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES. BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

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RESTORES THE WEAK,
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited; &c.,

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, August 28.

The Bombay markets are closed to-day owing to Ganesh Chaturthi Holiday.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd August 1911, as compared, with the statement of 14th Aug., 1911:—

LIABILITIES.	August 14. Rs. a. p.	Aug. 22 Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,79,00,000 0 0	1,79,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,97,61,771 11 3	2,02,04,047 3 9
Other Deposits, &c	17,15,85,634 15 0	16,39,50,115 15 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	9,28,771 13 2	9,73,702 11 6
Sundries	11,67,550 10 7	11,57,822 2 11
	23,13,43,729 2 0	22,41,84,988 1 8
ASSETS.	**Rs. a. p.**	**Rs. a. p.**
Govt. Securities other authorised Investments ...	2,36,25,700 0 0	2,37,35,520 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	53,44,822 0 0	53,74,452 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,63,29,227 0 6	3,63,07,565 8 11
Bills discounted, &c	3,92,32,087 5 11	3,88,79,915 11 4
Balances with other Banks ...	2,81,67,736 0 11	2,87,65,553 12 11
Bullion	46,39,456 2 2	45,17,197 7 7
Dead Stock.....	.....	.....
Stamps	22,03,357 12 9	22,05,429 12 7
Sundries	13,295 9 4	12,687 15 5
	3,04,593 5 7	3,15,431 4 6
Cash, &c., at... Head Office.. ..	14,03,60,275 5 2	14,06,13,703 9 3
Cash, &c., at... Branches	9,09,83,453 12 10	8,35,71,284 8 5
	23,13,43,729 2 0	22,41,84,988 1 8

LIABILITIES.	Balance at	
Government Head Office	Rs. 12,73,629	Increase.
Government at Branches ...	8,31,353	Decrease.
Other Deposits	76,35,519	Do.
Post Bills	41,231	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments.....	1,30,400	Increase
Loans.....	21,062	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit	3,52,172	Do.
Mercantile Bills	5,97,817	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	88,58,398	Decrease
Cash at Branches	9,46,223	Increase.

Percentage 44-86.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 26th August.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 ..... £ 17,158,300

Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 26th August 1911, by Council Bills.....a £10,160,832

Balance to be remitted from 27th Aug. 1911 to 31st March 1912 ..... £ 6,997,468

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

The following in the first report on the cotton crops of Bengal, in August, 1911:—The early crop is most important in Ranchi, where it covers about half the total area under the crop in the Province. The less important districts are the Santhal Parganas, Angul, Manbhum and Singhbhum. The weather conditions have been favourable in these districts except in Angul and parts of the Santhal Parganas. Heavy rain at the sowing season retarded the growth of the crop in Angul. Some damage by insects is reported from Sambalpur. The late crop is chiefly cultivated in North Bihar, Cuttack and Singhbhum. Fair progress has been made in sowings of the late crop. In Cuttack, Balasore and Angul sowings have not commenced as yet. The condition of the standing crop is reported to be favourable, except in the important district of Saran, where scanty rainfall has injured the crop to some extent. The area sown with early cotton is reported to be 60,238 acres against 34,614 acres of last year. The large difference is due to the revision of figures in Ranchi in the light of the recent survey figures. Up-to-date 28,432 acres have been sown with the late cotton crop. Last year's area under the crop was 33,388 acres.

The preliminary forecast of the sugarcane crop of Bengal for 1911 states that sugarcane is cultivated chiefly in Bihar. Outside Bihar it is an important crop in Burdwan, Bankura, Hazaribagh and Manbhum. The weather conditions have been generally favourable. Planting began in normal time and the present condition of the crop is reported to be good. Some damage was done to the crop in Bankura, Birbhum, Shahabad and Bhagalpur by heavy rain and floods in June. The area planted with sugarcane this year is estimated at 340,300 acres against 354,300 acres the revised figures of last year. Since the issue of the final forecast of last year in January, normal areas have been revised in some districts and the total normal area in this Province is now reported to be 361,100 acres. Five districts report more than a normal crop, viz., Midnapore (116 per cent.) Angul and Sambalpur (115 per cent. each), Saran and Puri (108 per cent. each). Eighteen districts report a crop between 90 and 100 per cent., three districts between 83 and 89 per cent. and five districts between 75 and 78 per cent. The remaining two districts, viz., Birbhum and Nadia, report crops of 62 and 69 per cent. respectively. According to the estimates of the District Officers, the total outturn of the crop for the Province works out to 92 per cent. of a normal, as against 100 per cent. estimated last year. The quantity of "Gur" likely to be obtained from the juice of the date palm is estimated at 1,332,100 cwts., and the output of sugar from the juice of the palmyra palm is estimated at 13,200 cwts.

BENGAL TIL.

The forecast of the summer til crop of Eastern Bengal and Assam in 1911.

Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1909-1910, the area under til crop in Eastern Bengal and Assam represents some 4·8 per cent. of the total area under til in British India.

This is the first separate forecast for til (sesamum) issued for this province. It is intended to publish two annually, one for the summer crop, viz.:—That which is grown between March and September, the other for the winter crop, the cultivation of which is carried on during the remaining months.

The summer crop is sown in different districts at various times from the middle of February till June and harvesting usually takes place about three months later. The area sown this year is estimated at 157,100 acres, against 176,600 acres last year. One sub-division of Rajshahi is responsible for practically the whole of the decrease reported, but the correctness of the report is doubtful.

Nearly two-thirds of the total summer til crop is grown in the two adjoining districts of Mymensingh and Pabna, which report outturns of 90 and 100 per cent., respectively, of the normal. In most other districts the yield is estimated at a very low percentage, owing to damage done by constant heavy rain. The average for the whole province is an outturn of only 80 per cent., which, however, is 3 per cent. better than the estimate for last year.

Taking the normal outturn per acre as 4 cwt., the total estimated yield of the province is 25,100 tons.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 28.

In the jute market pucca bales were quieter to-day, but kutcha bales were firm owing to up country markets being reported firmer. The mills were holding out for higher rates in the gunny market, but buyers gave no encouragement.

In the share market things were quiet with no market change in rates, while the exchange was unchanged with prices steady.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Re. 1 for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

POONA.

MARRIAGE.

FISCHER—HALL—August 28, at St. Paul's Church, Poona, Eugene Reginald, son of the late Ferdinand Fischer, to Florence Marie, daughter of the late A. Millar.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARKER—August 20, at Etawah, U. P., the wife of P. A. Barker, I.C.S., of twin daughters.

LIND—August 20, at Quetta, to Captain and Mrs. A. G. Lind, 58th Rifles, F. F., a son.

DEATH.

THOMAS—August 15, at Cuddalore, Lionel Thomas, after a short and sudden illness, aged 31 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Countess Aurelia Bethlen of Hungary will Lecture at 6 p.m. on "The Adamic Cycle" at the Bahai Hall, 29 Forbes Street.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Star film "The Evening Bellringer and his Son." A perfect picture of tinted photographs. Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 a. m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9-30 p. m.

Maxim: "'Tis one thing to be tempted, another thing to fall."—Shakespeare.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 18th instant, left Aden at 6 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p. m. on Saturday next.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Ville-de-la-Ciotat" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8 a. m. on Thursday the 31st instant. Berbera, Seychelles, Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar ports. Letters, etc., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at the New General Post Office at 7 a. m. on the same day.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood Principal D. N. Chaudhry M.A. (Hindu College, Delhi) will deliver two public addresses to-day and to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon. To-day, he will address on "The Evolution of Theism in India" when Principal N. G. Welinker, M.A., LL.B., will preside; to morrow he will address on "Theism, Ancient and Modern" with the Hon'ble Sir Narayanrao G. Chandavarker in the chair.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B.B. & C.I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, at 6 p.m., this evening:—

March ..... Unter dem Siegesbanner ..... Blon
Hungarian Dances Nos. 1 and 2 ..... Brahms
Valse ..... Blue Bells ..... Waldteufel
Selection from The Count of Luxemburg ..... Lehar
(1st time of performance).
Characteristique ..... Badinage ..... Winkler
Selection ..... The Dollar Princess ..... Fall
Two-Step ..... The Lobsters' Promenade ..... Douglas

STANDS AND PROCESSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to quote from the "Municipal Journal of London" the subjoined decision which shows that the owners of houses in a street or road are entitled to special damages for any obstruction to the view of a procession by the stands constructed in front of them. Any stands, if allowed by the Municipality to be constructed on the footpaths on the Hornby Road, on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to Bombay, as is contemplated, will obstruct the view of the owners and residents of those houses in front of which the stands would be constructed, and will thus be a ground for entitling them to special damages, especially if seats are let by them. Such obstruction is, besides, authoritatively pronounced to be a nuisance. The owners and residents whose interests would be thus spoilt might, I think, stand on their rights, and I trust the Municipality will not run the risk of paying the damages so claimable.

"Highway—Erection of Stand—Obstruction to View of Procession from House—Public Nuisance—Special damage—Loss in Letting Seats—Action to Recover."

"Campbell *vs.* Paddington Met. Borough Council". K. B. D. (Avory and Lush, JJ.). February 2nd, 1911. The "Times", February 3rd.

Appeal from his Honour Judge Selfe, sitting with a jury at the Marylebone County Court. Plaintiff was the tenant of a house which overlooked the route of the procession of the funeral of King Edward VII. She had, in fact, let a balcony and windows on the first floor to one Ginger for the day of the procession, for the purpose of viewing it, and proposed to let other seats on a stand on the groundfloor.

The Paddington Met. B. C. passed a resolution that, as a mark of respect and loyalty, it would erect and in fact unlawfully did erect a stand in the highway which obstructed the view of the procession from the first and ground floors of the plaintiff's house. Ginger, seeing that his view from the first floor would be obstructed, asked the plaintiff, before the day of the procession arrived, to release him from his agreement, and the plaintiff did so.

A number of persons interviewed the plaintiff as to hiring seats on the ground floor, but on seeing the preparation for the stand they refrained from doing so.

Ginger's letting was for £40, and the whole house meant a profit of £90. The plaintiff brought her action against the Council for the obstruction to an interference with the free use and employment and occupation of her premises. The County Court Judge directed the jury that the erection of the stand was a public nuisance, and if the plaintiff had suffered special and individual loss therefrom, she was entitled to recover damages from the defendant council. Held that she was entitled to recover as damages the profit she had lost on Ginger's contract, and that which, but for the defendant's act, she would have made by letting seats on the ground floor."—Yours, etc.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE MISTRY.

August 29.

THE SKATING RINK.

To-day being a Bank Holiday, there will be as usual, a long session from 9 to 11 in the morning when the Band will attend. From 6 to 8 in the evening there will be the usual session.

On August 13 a singular railway accident occurred at Glasgow. A passenger train was coming into the Queen-street station when the brakes failed to act. The result was that the engine crashed into a "dead end," jumped a platform, and smashed through the wall of the refreshment room. Fortunately no one was killed, but five passengers were injured, and the Lord Provost of Glasgow had a narrow escape.

THE HOUSE COLLAPSE IN BOMBAY.

Police Report.

With regard to the house collapse which took place in Khetwadi on Saturday morning, Superintendent Williamson of the D. Division in his report to the Commissioner of police states:—At about 11-15 a. m., on the 26th instant, the front portion of a five storeyed building situated on Khetwady Main road suddenly collapsed. This house belongs to Vithaldas Dharamdas who purchased it about two years ago. He recently obtained the sanction of the Municipality to make certain alterations and it was while this work was being carried on that the building came down, there being twenty-one men and ten women engaged at work in different parts of the house at the time. Next to this house is a two-storeyed building belonging to Sorabji Pestonji Gandhi which is used as a school by the Zarthosti Girls' Anglo-Vernacular School. At the time of the collapse there were about 125 girls in the school who on hearing the noise became panic-stricken and rushed to the windows and staircase. Whilst some of the girls were coming down the staircase which led into Khetwady Main road, a portion of the roof of the school house above the staircase came down owing to a large quantity of the debris, from the house which collapsed falling on the said portion of it. On this portion coming down, there were two girls named Ruttonbai, aged sixteen, and Meherbai, aged five, on the staircase, who were buried in the debris. Both girls when extricated were alive, but Meherbai died before she reached hospital. Ruttonbai received slight injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, while she was detained for treatment. The noise of the collapse attracted a large number of people to the spot. One of the first to arrive was Mr. Hardman, Foreman of the Sorabji Shapurji Factory and some of his men. Seeing the panic-stricken girls he arranged for their rescue by placing ladders against the windows. By this means 75 were rescued, the remainder making their escape by the back staircase. Shortly after this, the police arrived on the scene and were followed by Mr. Thompson and six men of the Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade Station, and later by the staff from the Byculla Headquarters under Mr. Green, Chief Officer.

After making sure that no more children were bured in the school staircase, the work of removing the debris of the fallen house was started by the police and the fire brigade. About 1 p.m. a large number of coolies of the Engineering Department of the Municipality turned up and the work of rescue progressed faster. At about 2 p.m., the dead body of a woman named Sagunibai was recovered and hardly an hour later that of a carpenter named Hari Govind. The last body was of a woman named Oombai which was recovered at 4-30 p.m. The work of removing the debris was, however, continued until 7 p.m., when it was ascertained for certain that there were no more bodies there. An inquest was opened on the four persons killed at 5-30 p.m., and after the evidence of identification had been recorded, was adjourned to the 9th proximo.

MALARIA IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am surprised at the abuse hurled at me by "Cum grano salis." Abuse is no argument. It only reveals the weakness of the cause exposed by the writer. I will not follow his evil example, but I have treated over 20,000 cases of malarial fever during 30 years of my practice. I received my first lessons upon this subject from Dr. Vandyke Carter who confirmed in Bombay Laveran's discovery. Criticisms must be adjudged by its intrinsic value and merit and not by the reputation of the writer. A man's reputation is often above his deserts. On the other hand a man may not have gained the reputation he deserves. However, my object was to invite attention to the defects in the investigations of Dr. Bentley. These have not been controverted. "Cum grano salis" deals with two or three points. I shall answer them.

He pretends the question I asked is finally settled. He is either handling the truth rather carelessly or displays gross ignorance. The question has really never been definitely answered and awaits serious investigation. If it has been settled, will he tell us whether man or the mosquito first got the parasite in the system, and whence it was got? It is no use dogmatising without quoting authority for the dogmatic statement.

It is no use for scientific purposes to talk about the spleen index not being an "exact guide" but a "valuable guide." Once it is admitted that the "exact significance of splenic enlargement is not clear" it is absurd and illogical to regard it as a reliable measure of malaria, especially when the parasite index is four times higher than the spleen index as in the case of children which Dr. Bentley says is 5·9 spleen index and 34·5 parasite index in the C Ward. In para 68 Dr. Bentley no doubt speaks of children, but he nowhere states that he has examined the same adults both for the enlarged spleen and the parasite. There is not the slightest indication in para 90 that he refers to children and adults. However, I based no comment on this except to point out the reason for the scepticism with which his figures have been read by the Councillors who spoke and notably by Dr. Dadachanji, once a Syndic in Medicine, who moved an amendment enabling the Committee of the Corporation to examine persons to ascertain how these figures have been arrived at.

I omitted to quote the portion in paragraph 65 referred to by your correspondent, for the simple reason that it was an opinion in perfect conflict with Dr. Bentley's admission with regard to the exact significance of the spleen index and was not justified by the figures regarding the C Ward.

I showed conclusively that Dr. Bentley's statements that "whenever the spleen index is low, the parasite index is low also" was falsified by his own figures regarding C Ward which showed that the spleen index was 5·9 and the parasite index was 34·5 for children in C Ward, whereas the spleen index was 13·0 in the B Ward and parasite index was 13·1. Dr. Bentley has not said a word why in the same C ward the spleen index should be so much lower than the parasite index. In paragraph 79 he tries to explain by means of speculation why the parasite index in the C ward is higher than that of B Ward in spite of the fact that spleen index of the C Ward is lower. Here he is comparing B Ward with C Ward. I cannot accept the explanation, but even if it were correct it does not explain why the spleen index of the C Ward should be so disproportioned to the parasite index of the C Ward. And is it proper to say "there is not 'quite' a direct correspondence" when there is such a marked divergence. Such language is indefensible. The "fish" explanation offered by your correspondent for the absence of the malarial germs from the wells in the north of the island is too preposterous to be seriously advanced. Dr. Bentley does not deem it good enough to be propounded.

I did not say that Dr. Bentley's "report" was scientifically incomprehensible, but his suggestion that quinine should occupy a subordinate place is incomprehensible if quinine is effective in its action on the malarial germs. I do not know what is your idea of measures being "simple and inexpensive," but if Rs. 4,31,000 per annum with power to inspect every house is simple and inexpensive, the overwhelming majority in Bombay are not likely to agree with you, but are likely to agree with Mr. Wacha who declared there would be riots in Bombay and that the City would be ruined. Such partiality and partisanship redound against themselves and provoke hostility even against measures that would otherwise be accepted or tolerated.—Yours, etc.

MEDICUS.

THE Berlin *Zeitung*, commenting on the speedy effect which the London dock strike had upon food supplies, remarks that it is evident Britain has at least one vulnerable point.

Brig.-Surg. Thomas Edwin Burton Brown M. D., C. I. E., of Ryelaw, Willesden Lane, Brondesbury, N. W., formerly principal and professor of medicine of the Medical College at Lahore, and examiner in Chemistry to the Government of the Punjab, formerly brigade-surgeon to the Bengal Army, who died on June 28 last, aged seventy-eight years, left estate of the gross value of £12,779., with personalty of £12,657.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 28.

An improvement has occurred in the activity of the monsoon and the total rainfall has again become normal. The weather in the North-West, however, still remains practically dry. General rain has fallen on most parts of the United Provinces and scattered falls are reported from the greater part of the Peninsula, the depression in the Bay has deepened and is now approaching the Orissa Coast. Rangoon reports four inches; Diamond Island, two; Tonugoo, three; Silchar, one and a half; Cherrapuni and Chittagong, two; Hazaribagh, Darbhanga and Gorakhpur, one; Gaya and Bahraich, four; Allahabad, one and a half; Simla, two; Sutna, one; Raipur, two; Cocanada, one.

The forecast shows increased rainfall in the north-east of the Peninsula, the East of the Central Provinces and in Deltaic Bengal, but no change elsewhere.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Purnea", Captain M. G. Williams, which arrived here on Sunday evening from Durban, reports having met with moderate swell and south westerly wind.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Mapia.	Byculla	Nade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	46·79	49·31	49·47	41·28	
Monday, 28th August.....	0·00	0·03	0·07	0·07	
Total	46·79	49·39	49·54	41·30	
Same date last year	60·79	54·33	55·26	47·65	

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, Aug. 28.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
Cumballa Hill, ...	In. cts. 0·05	In. cts. 41·49	In. cts. 63·31	In cts. 56·27

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 28th AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants seriously damaged by drought and want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Mooltan.—Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Rain much needed generally.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Agra.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton crop making slow progress.

Cawnpore.—Looks like rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Amraoti.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants in flower and crop excellent. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants in flower.

Broach.—Cloudy, but no rain; Sometimes showery. Continues cloudy. Cotton plant flourishing and healthy but want more rain.

Viramgam.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Barsi.—Sometimes cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Food-grains doing well, but rain needed. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Appended is Monday report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (27th)	98·3	86·5	...	0·00
Jask	89·3	80·8	...	0·00
Muskat (27th)	90·8	81·4	...	0·00
Multan.....	102·3	83·5	...	1·55
Rawalpindi	97·9	81·9	...	5·89
Lahore	102·4	84·2	...	4·31
Sialkote	104·8	86·0	...	2·47
Ambala	92·5	80·9	...	9·64
Delhi	97·5	84·8	...	6·31
Agra.....	95·0	76·0	0·05	4·79
Mainpuri.....	92·3	75·6	0·18	6·55
Jhansi	95·0	80·0	...	9·47
Cawnpore	98·2	78·9	0·02	7·77
Allahabad	93·1	77·0	1·65	12·39
Jacobabad	103·1	81·8	...	0·05
Karachi	86·0	78·5	...	0·01
Ajmer	90·4	77·2	...	3·78
Jaipur	95·7	79·1	0·02	9·70
Kotah	96·1	80·1	...	9·46
Bhuj.....	87·5	76·0	...	1·68
Dwarka	83·3	76·7	...	?
Veraval	85·6	77·3	...	5·31
Rajko.....	87·1	73·5	...	3·54
Bhavnagar Para.....	91·5	75·5	...	4·53
Surat	86·4	75·1	0·22	16·45
Ahmedabad.....	94·0	74·7	...	7·47
Deesa	94·8	76·4	...	8·22
Neemuch.....	89·4	73·0	...	9·72
Indore	87·6	71·6	...	10·37
Jubbulpore	89·8	76·8	0·03	36·96
Saugor.....	87·3	73·6	...	28·34
Hoshangabad.....	89·6	73·9	...	16·69
Khandwa.....	94·2	76·1	...	7·63
Akola	93·2	73·6	...	16·12
Amraoti	92·8	73·3	...	14·61
Nagpur.....	91·6	75·8	...	31·82
Chanda	91·5	74·0	0·43	30·63
Raipur.....	85·7	74·6	1·30	43·45
Bombay	86·1	76·9	0·07	41·30
Satara.....	84·8	72·9	0·36	55·57
Mormugao	83·5	74·7	0·47	62·83
Karwar	84·2	73·5	0·12	64·33
Malegaon.....	88·0	69·1	...	17·10
Ahmednagar	87·1	66·0	...	14·53
Poona	88·5	68·3	0·03	11·40
Sholapur	92·3	71·1	...	12·03
Bijapur	90·2	69·3	...	7·95
Belgaum	77·3	66·5	0·01	30·38
Aurangabad.....	87·2	65·2	...	16·53
Hissamabad (Indur, ...	88·9	72·7	0·16	22·35
Hyderabad	88·3	71·7	0·27	15·92
Mangalore	88·3	67·3	0·44	81·59
Cudlout.....	82·8	75·1	...	69·40
Cochin.....	85·7	74·7	0·02	61·79
Colombo	87·5	78·0	...	9·34
Masulipatam	82·8	75·2	0·40	14·05
Bellary	94·0	74·3	...	1·47
Cuddapah	96·7	73·6	0·20	6·80
Madras.....	101·0	76·5	0·81	3·12
Bangalore	81·8	65·2	...	9·90
Coimbatore	89·4	70·3	...	10·11
Trichinopoly	98·6	72·3	...	1·70
Negapatam	93·5	79·0	...	3·65

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH AUGUST.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 28th August, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess except at Multan and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri records 0·15" of rain and Allahabad 1.55." Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Jhansi. Maximum temperature is in slight excess except at Mainpuri and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Jaipur. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Surat records 0·22" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in west Central India. Maximum temperature is in slight excess in north Gujarat and west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 1·80" of rain and Chanda 0·43". Skies are lightly to moderately colouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is generally in excess.

"The Konkan—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·36", Mormugao 0·47" and Karwar 0·12". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

"The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad."—Nizamabad records 0·16" of rain and Hyderabad 0·27". Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen on the west coast of the Peninsula between Ratnagiri and Mangalore. In Gujarat and Kathiawar, Surat continues to be the only station reporting rainfall of importance. Rainfall has been fairly general on the north Madras Coast and in the adjacent districts of the Madras Deccan, in south Hyderabad and the south-east Central Provinces. Local rain has fallen in the United Provinces; Allahabad records a heavy fall of 1·55".

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, and local rain in the United Provinces, the adjacent district of the Punjab and on the north Madras Coast. A few showers may occur in the east Central Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar and the southern half of the Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 28th August, was 29·812 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 6 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid, no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DANGEROUS HATPINS.

Heavy Penalties in Berlin.

A few months ago Herr von Jagow, the Police President, issued a courteous appeal to the fair inhabitants of the city requesting them not to wear dangerously long hatpins in their hats without covering the points with protecting sheaths.

This appeal was the result of several serious accidents resulting from women wearing long hatpins in crowded tramway cars, railway carriages, and other public places. In one case a man had his eye torn out of its socket by the projecting point of a hatpin worn by a woman sitting next to him. The Police President's appeal, however, does not appear to have met with the desired compliance and several more or less serious hatpin accidents have recently happened.

Herr von Jagow has now proceeded to stronger measures, and a new police edict makes a woman whose unprotected hatpin inflicts a wound on another person liable to a fine of £45, to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years, in addition to which the injured party may claim damages up to £300.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 29.

(Before the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

1025-09 Hiralal and Co Golam Hussein Mulla Hussanalli *vs* Ramabai widow and another Mulla and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

1170-10 Shamrao M and H Sorabji Canjibhoy and others *vs* Cowasji Sorabji Mistri.

495-11 Shamrao W and H Rawal and Co *vs* Sadunand Ramkrishna Parelkar.

567-11 Thakurdas and Co Bai Jimbabai widow and others *vs* Mahomed Cassam Sukatam.

598-11 Motichand and D Shaw Ramchand Mulchand *vs* Mohanlal Popatlal.

603-11 Littla and Co Kulsumbai widow *vs* Dhaniram Parmeshwardas.

604-11 Kanga and S Tarachand Murlidhar *vs* Mulkumlal and another.

607-11 Bicknell M and K Cooverji Merwanji Mehta and another *vs* Balbubai widow.

631-11 Khanderao L and M Vinayekrao Shamrao Laud and others *vs* Ismail Haji Cassam Wadia G and Co.

632-11 Captain and V Bhai Bachubai and others *vs* M Dinsha Edulji Alias Minocher Aderji Contractor.

Testamentary Suit.

13-11 Payne and Co Ignacio *vs* Ellias Gabriel and another Jehangir M and S.

Long Causes.

932-10 Payne and Co. R D Sethna *vs.* Heerji Dossa Jamshedji R and D.

964-10 Edgelow G W and Co. Sha Jivraj Rattonsey and Co. *vs.* The Bombay Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. and another Dapthary F and D Payne and Co.

9-11 C P d'Cunha Laxman Krishna and another *vs* Ganpat Babaji Argade Sabnis and G

859-15 Raghavaya B and N Damnadas Doongersey and another *vs.* Purshotam Morarji and another Edgelow G W and Co. Dikshit D and S.

899-10 Manecklal and T Bhagirathibai widow *vs.* Ragho Babaji and others Manecklal and T S B Mehta

951-10 Kanga and S Noor Mahomed Abdulla *vs.* Fatmabai widow and another *vs.* Tyabji D and Co

654-10 Bhaishankar K and G Bai Sonabai widow *vs.* Mathuradass Vasanji and another Mehta and D.

232-10 Crawford B and Co The Bank of Bombay *vs* Devidas Gangakishen Payne and Co,

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mcleod.)

After the Chamber Matter is Over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

131-07 Tyabji D and Co. Rahimtulla Gangji *vs* Hassanali Sullemanji Edgelow G W and Co.

723-10 Nanu H and Co. Rakhibai widow and others Morarji Mengji and others.

665-10 Shamrao M and H and Messrs Nahgardas Purshotamdas and Co *vs* Messrs Kapadia Bros Mulla and M.

726-10 Jamsetji R and D Vallivahu widow *vs* Purshotam Vishram Mowjee Dikshit D and S

665-10 Nanu H and Co Rakhibhai widow and another *vs* Morarji Mengji and another Mullah and M

726-10 Jamshedji R and D Vallivahu widow *vs* Purshotam Vishram Mowji Dikshit D and S

893-10 Tyabji D and Co Bai Amrutbai widow and others *vs* Koja Ebrahim Peerbhai and another Jamshedji R and W

894-10 Subris and G Kallian Narayen Radha *vs* Shivram Mhota and Co Bicknell M and R

721-11 Mullah and M Bomanji Rustomji and Co *vs* Chandumal Dalsukram Javeri Raghavaya B and N

727-10 Motichand and D Ghellabhai Lilladhar and Co *vs* Tejpal Raisen Shroff D and D

907-10 Captain and V Mulji Pradhan *vs* Jehangir B Petit and Co Wadia G and Co

1173-08 Captain and V Salleh Mahomed Cassam *vs* Hassoonalli Goolam Hossein Payne and Co

751-10 Hiralal and Co Messrs Vishnu Balal and Co *vs* Purammall Gutji Singh and another Madhowji K and C Captain and V

MAHOMEDAN

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Purnea, 3,120 tons, Captain W G Williams, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Durban via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2,041 tons, Captain G Park, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Hartlepool, 2,729 tons, Captain T M Ward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Santos via Durban and Seychelles in ballast.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Havildar, 3,086 tons, Captain J P Toms, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,250 tons, Captain J Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Colotaria, 3,435 tons, Captain J Kennedy, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Duffaria...Comdr...Huddleston ...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... ...Luck.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook ..Comdr ...Shearm ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr ... .Jones.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 28.

Arlington Court.....2832 Jones ....L'pool ..... W & A Graham & Co
Avala.....2332 Canhan ....T Morrison & Co
Achilleus .....2870 Galt ....S W & Co
Brazilian .....2438 Sn wden .....G Cotton & Co
Brilliant .....(Bque) 3609 urant Standard Oil Co
Belle of France...2469 Cargill .....F F Campbell & Co
Doreric.....2557 Young .....T Morrison & Co
Drumeldrie.....2926 McMahon ....
Fakhri .....2555 Baldrin.....Bo & H S N Co
Galles .....555 Wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Gymeric.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Gerd.....751 Andreasen..... ..F F Campbell & Co
Hartlepool .....2729 Ward ....
Havildar.....3086 Toms ....
Helios .....360 Kenedsen ...F F Campbell & Co
Massilia .....3250 Thomson .....W & A G & Co
Nairung .....2825 Park ... .T Morrison & Co
Orissa .....3525 Lyne ...Calcutta .....M M & Co
Palitana.....1934 Tallant .....M M & Co
Purnea.....2126 Williams .....M M & Co
Shirely .....2192 Stone ... .T Morrison & Co
Delhi.....4900 Brodshaw .....Shanghai.....13-9 .. P & O Co
Ujina.....3426 Hill.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Wildenfels	3335	Wilsmuann	.....	Antwerp.....	via Karachi . 2-9 .. W & A Graham & Co
D E Clan Murray	3121	Woodall	...	Calicut	2-9..... J Finlay & Co
F Hindoo.....	3156	Groves	....	Hull.....	2-9..... J Finlay & Co
G Mahammadi...	1251	Newby...	28-8...	B & P S N Co	
K Dalrasan...	2511	Snoddon...	A'werp...	19-9...	T M & Co
M Dredger Jinga...	401	Morrison...	Repairing...	B I Trust	
O Arlington Court...	2832	Jones...	Antwerp	6-9..... W & A G & Co	
P Lawoe	1817	ancis ...	Repairing ..	H T Ayoob	
P Gothic...	.....	3470	Walterworth .	Port Said...	1-9 .. T Morrison & Co
Q Umona.....	2233	Mitchell...	Hull...	1-9...	W & G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	City of Lahore...	4124	Macpherson ...	Karachi...	3-9 K Saxon & Co
3	Iresmere...	2338	Hunter	T Morrison & Co	
3	Messina ...	7756	Aldridge ...	Dunkirk.....	5-9..... W & A Graham & Co
5	St Fillans ...	2307	Sutherland ...	Antwerp ...	1-9 W & A Graham & Co
6	Chyebassa ...	3992	Wedge...	Antwerp...	7-9 M M & Co
7	Kowbar ...	3157	Foresti...	Trieste...	1-9 A L S N Co
8	Oolobaria	3451	Kennedy	Calcutta	26-8 M M & Co
9	Kirkfield.....	3395	Dermody.....	Dunkirk.....	5-9 .. T Morrison & Co
10 & 11	Assaye...	4359	Cookman.....	Shanghai...	3-9 .. P & O Co
12&13	Oceana...	3705	Jones...	London...	9-9... P & O Co
14	Lhasa.....	950	McDiarmed ...	Karachi ..	1-9... M M & Co
15	Malda	1250	Morrison	Persian Gulf	30-8 M M & Co
16	Somali.....	1615.....	Kasch.....	Zanzibar...	21-8 A Strandes Co

H W V D

Kasara.....505 Klog .....M M & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati.....524 Ahmed ...Repairing.....B S N Co
Netravati .....699 Fakeera .....Karachi ...B S N Co

B I Dock

Kola... .....510 orrison ... .M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels	Commanders	From
27	Purnea	Williams	Durban Aug 11
28	Hartlepool	Ward	Santos July 20
	Nairung	Park	Calcutta July 27
	Massilia	Thomson.....	Glasgow July 25
	Havildar...	Toms	Rangoon Aug 18

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Oolobaria	Kennedy	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville-de-la Ciotat, left Colombo for Bombay on 27th instant, and she is expected here on Wednesday the 30th instant at 7 a.m.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Salazie, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Saturday the 26th instant, at 9 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 28.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—2,600 cwts mawoor, Ralli Brothers,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Massilia s—1,300 cwts cattle horns, E. Mahomed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—58 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—1,000 cwts castoreed, Ralli Brothers,

FOR HONGKONG.

Amaye s—12 chests opium, M. N. Dadashti.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 29th August.

691. The Viceroy's Prize Competition—Intending Competitors will please submit their names with entrance fees Rs 4 to the Adjutant by the 15th September 1911. Conditions can be seen at Head-Quarters.

692. Parade—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday the 30th instant, at 7-30 a.m.

All Recruits of the current season should endeavour to attend.

Dress—Mufti.

Rifles will be issued on parade.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

The damage caused in the agricultural districts of Germany by the heat wave is said to incalculable. Fodder it running short, grain crops are being scorched, fruit is dropping off the trees, and the owners of vineyards, who have been nearly ruined through the bad harvests of the last few years, can only watch their grapes being gradually dried up. The level of water in the rivers is rapidly falling, fish are dying by hundreds of thousands, and internal navigation in many parts is suspended. Forest fires are of daily occurrence, and the contents of numerous warehouses have been destroyed through spontaneous combustion.

According to the "Temps," the number of enlistments in the French Foreign Legion last year amounted to 2,118, as compared with 2,397, the previous year. This falling off is ascribed to the more rigid tests in regard to health and age which are now applied to intending recruits, German deserters annually furnish a considerable contingent to the Legion.

The Italian armoured cruiser "San Giorgio," 9,832 tons displacement, 22 1-2 knots speed, which carries a crew of 643 men, on August 13 struck on a rock off Posilipo, near Naples.

JUST PUBLISHED.

FRANCIS & DAY'S.
30TH SONG ANNUAL.

Words and Music Complete old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.

ANNAS 10.

CONTENTS.

Put on your tat ta, little girlie ... Miss Clarice Mayne
I want to sing in Opera ... ... Wilkie Bard
On the Silvery Sands ... Miss Madge Temple
Breakfast in my bed on Sunday morning ... Harry Lauder
Flanagan ... ... Miss Florrie Forde
There's a little black cupid in the moon ... G. H. Elliot
Down in Jungle Town ... Miss Ethel Leevey
I'm shy, Mary Ellen, I'm shy! Jack Pleasants
Hi! Hi! Hi! Mister McKie. Miss Ella Retford
My wife's cake ... ...Will Bentley
Sweet Caroline ... Miss Gertie Gitana
Nature's made a big mistake ... Gus Ellen
Come with me down Regent Street ... Miss Daisy James
When they ask you what your name is ... Dave Carter
Take your girlie where the band is playing ... Miss Maie Ash
La, La, La, La, Sing this chorus with me ... Herbert Rule
You taught me how to love you Miss Clara Beck
Ginger you're balmy ... ... Harry Champion
In Cherry Blossom time in Japan ... Miss Jose Collins
We're all waiting for a girl ... Billy Williams
Good-Bye, every body's girlie. Miss Dorothy Ward
I'm setting the Village on fire ... Billy Merson
Shirts ... ... Morny Cash
We don't want a girl ... ... Rich and Rich

S. ROSE & CO.
FORT, BOMBAY,

JUST PUBLISHED.

SHEARDS 36th
VARIETY ANNUAL.

Words and Music complete old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.

ANNAS 10.

CONTENTS :—

Oh! The Hobble, The Horrible Hobble ... Nellie Wallace
T. R. O. U. B. L. E. (Those Wedding Bells are ringing) ... ... Joe Archer
The Gas Inspector ... ... Little Tich
What would England do without the Boys like me ... ... Joe Archer
I call him my Chocolate Soldier because he works at Fry's... ... ... Lillian French
Charles II ... ... George Robey
With this Hat on ... ... Tom, Wootwell
My Dusky Queen of Night ... ... Gilbert Edwards
If you must love some one, wont you please love me ... ... Melville and Russell
Oh! the Lock Step! ... ... Nellie Wallace
Any old Iron? ... ...Harry Champion
It's so simple ... ... Jack Smiles
It's the old, old story ... ... Tom Leamore
When the days are growing shorter in the fall ... ... Will Norrie
My Lancashire Lass... ... ... Will Norrie
It's my night out to-night! You're the real thing all the time ... ... Charles Stevens
When the sunrise paints the distant Hills with Rose ... ... Song and Quartett Refrain
Beware! Beware! (Chirgwin's parody on "Asleep in the Deep" ... G. H. Chirgwin.

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE 4TH PLANET
SONG FOLIO.

Words and Music Complete, old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.

ANNAS 10.

CONTENTS :—

I Wonder if you miss me sometimes fall in and follow me ... Chas. R. Whittle
My Wife's gone to the Country, Hooray? ... Phil. Parsons
Here comes the Chocolate Major ... G. H. Elliot
She was a Girl in White ... Miss Edna Latonne
The Moonlight Promenade ... George Lashwood
Up she goes! ... ... Whit Cunliffe
I met Mary Ellen at the Isle of Man ... Miss Ella Retford
Poppies ... ... Wilkie Bard
Oh! Miss Wilhelmina ... Miss Esta Stella
When I take my Morning Promenade ... Miss Rosie Lloyd
Loo, Sue, Mary, Dinah ... ... G. H. Elliott
Are you anybody's girlie in Particular? ... Arthur Sutcliffe
Come and put your arms around me ... Miss Jessie Templeton
Oh! the Picture Show ... Miss Cissie Thompson
Mister Man in the Moon ... Miss Ada Martine
Violet ... ... Miss Winifred
My Boy's a Sailorman ... Miss Daisy Dormer
Tell 'em that I'm your Uncle ... Fred Barnes
Can't you make room for a little one? ... Chas. R. Whittle
She was a Dollar Princess ... Miss Violet Loraine
The fellow who looks like me ... Harry Simms
Tha' comes fra' Lancashire ... Miss Florrie Gallimore
Oh! the Sunday morning walk ... Miss Hetty King
Mary, you don't come from Spain ... Miss Ella Retford
What do you say, Molly Molloy? ... Miss May Mars
Cheer up? My Highland Lassie ... Miss Dorothy Ward

S. ROSE & CO.
FORT, BOMBAY.

O.T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.			
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4	0	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins) .	3	10	0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins) ..	3	10	0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	0	0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3	10	0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cans oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Colaba and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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NOTICE.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 29th August, 1911.

GOVERNMENT AND THE TURF.

THE Stewards of the Turf Club in their correspondence with Government, on the subject of the reform of racing and the purification of the sport, disclaim the taint of anger in their representations and in their stern refusal to accept Government's terms. Anger is brief madness and the Stewards are not mad. Shall we suggest the homely word "stuffy," as more applicable? Men whose fun is interfered with, whether it be "the sport of kings," crown and anchor or pitch and toss by the road-side, are invariably stuffy, hipped, huffed, displeased, call it whatever you will. Listen to the last sentence "as the Government of Bombay have not accepted the suggestions of the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club in their entirety, the Stewards protest against the contemplated legislation and will take such action as they may be advised." That is not the way to take a fence; but it is not temper in the colt, merely skittishness. Yet the nag carrying the Stewards might easily have got over both hurdle and water but for that little fault, for the steed is a weight-carrier if a bit of a roarer. "Act as they may be advised." They may be advised wisely and act wisely; they may be advised unwisely and act unwisely. But it seems to us an astute adviser would have said, "keep chup; don't force Government to legislate." Regret they cannot agree to Government's terms! They will have no option. That had better be understood at once. It will save friction which the Stewards declare themselves anxious to avoid. They agree as to the desirability of abolishing bookmakers and they say that the question had for long been under the serious consideration of the Stewards. We believe them, for the Stewards are all honourable men; but it does not speak much for their energy or capacity that, having recognised the bookmaker as an evil, they were unable to abolish him before Government felt called upon to intervene. Poor "bookie," grotesque, ridiculous "bookie," the only man on the turf perhaps whose appearance proclaims him one to be shunned. By some mysterious process the moment a man takes to book-making he is so transformed that even if he were stamped and branded from top to toe he could not more easily be identified. That very fact renders him the less objectionable, for those may who would avoid him, without effort. Yet in his train come more dangerous individuals, not so easily recognisable, for alas the turf attracts all the riff-raff of the bazaar; all the scum of the earth.

Of course to some that is an advantage of horse-racing and we should not have been surprised if the Stewards had been advised to make a point of it. The sport brings together the East and the West as no other agency in the country. It brings the nobility of the hill and Mazagon into touch with the elite of Bhendi Bazaar and the aristocracy of Null Bazaar and Pydhoni, gives them a common interest and, whether there are two enclosures or one, they are united in hope and desire. That would have appeared to Government more than the claim that the gambler on the race-course is no worse than the broker who dabbles in futures, and buys and sells stock or speculates in exchange. That plea rather reduces their argument to absurdity. Even if speculation is reprehensible, the obvious retort is two blacks do not make a white. Commercial law deals with "futures" as we have seen from time to time. But the claim that it helps towards better understanding and sympathy between East and West—nay that it facilitates the onward march of democracy, the overthrow of caste prejudice—might have had some weight, especially if photographs had been put in at that conference, showing European ladies of position and culture hobnobbing with the Aryan tout, and the Brahmin rubbing shoulders with the dhirzi and the moochi outside the bookmaker's stand. What more effective levelling process? Levelling down, not levelling up, it may be objected, but still levelling. We can quite see the Stewards have grievances concerning their leases both at Poona and at Bombay, and they have been called upon to pay a heavier cess on land they have improved. But these matters were capable of adjustment. They do not deny that evils have arisen in connection with their meetings, and they have undoubtedly endeavoured to prohibit reckless gambling among the junior official classes. They have carefully scrutinised the bookmaker's records and in case one has failed to run straight they have warned him off the course. They have furthermore endeavoured to make each race a bona fide competition. As Stewards, they have been as assiduous in their duties as the Stewards of any other Turf Club in the East. But they have not made out a good case against the legislation with which Government proposes to protect them and public morals.

A large number of horses, "being thoroughbred or Arabs when finished with racing drift in the hands of Government or private owners of Studs, and their usefulness comes in in improving the condition of the horse-breeding in this country a most important asset for the State. To restrict racing in quantity will kill the trade of importation of thoroughbred stock and with it will be dealt a severe blow to the horse-breeding industry. The major class for which we cater in our Bombay and Poona racing is the Arab class, and Government is probably unware that seventy per cent. of our races are confined to this one class. It is one of the classes on which the Imperial Government relies for remounts for various branches of its service, and in time of war it will be still more dependent on it. This importation therefore must be encouraged and stimulated as far as possible." That is a strong point and we are not surprised that it is laboured. But we would ask if the Stewards seriously mean that any idea of benefiting Government and providing remounts actuates them in arranging seventy per cent. of the races for Arabs? Is it not that the Arab is more numerous in this presidency and that, if they tried, they could not get up races for any other breed? Do they not wish rather to provide an afternoon's sport for themselves and those who wish it, and on as many afternoons as possible? Limited to Saturday afternoon there would be less objection to races, cleared of the bookmaker, but those in the middle of the week are fatal to business. The head of a firm gives himself a holiday and his assistant slinks away after him. To limit the number is really the only way to check gambling, for though the bookmaker may be kept outside, book-making will continue and betting be just as common, though it will not be regulated—and the mischief will be increased. The cases to which Mr. Kincaid is reported to have referred at the conference are common enough. It was not necessary that Government should give evidence in support of Mr. Kincaid's statement. He did not modify, but rather amplified his assertion concerning young officers and young fools generally. There was no need, for the fact is common knowledge. Fewer opportunities will produce fewer defaulters and less wrecks. But the Turf Club cannot see this. They mean to fight. It is to be fair fight, they say, no anger, no vindictiveness, no obstructive attitude, but "if Government insists on an acceptance 'in toto' of its original terms, we can but give our opinion that the result will not only be a refusal, but an amount of friction and discontent as will subsequently be very hard to smooth over." Such is the amicable spirit in which the fight is to be fought—a friendly scrap, not a duel to the death. We imagine the referee will need to keep his eyes open.

AN ENLIGHTENED PRINCE.

THE Maharaja of Cooch Behar, the report of whose death in London has been contradicted, is a singularly enlightened Indian Prince who may be said to have been a living link between the British rulers and the Indian populace. His own State, though very small, was excellently administered; but his beneficial influence went far beyond the narrow boundaries of his principality, and penetrated throughout Bengal and even further. He had the misfortune to lose his father when he was hardly a year old, but this sad loss had its compensations and in the end proved a great blessing, for it withdrew him, thus early, from the baneful influences of a native ruler's palace, surrounded by flatterers and sycophants, and enabled him to get a thoroughly manly education on English lines. Whilst he was being fitted during his minority for his duties as a ruler, in educational institutions at Benares, Patna, and Calcutta, under most competent tutelage, his State benefited by the skilful administration of the British Commissioner, appointed to take over the direct management of affairs, and several salutary reforms were introduced, to which it owes its present prosperous condition. The affairs of the State were more or less in confusion for a long time, chiefly owing to claims made by the minister and commander of the forces to shares of its territory. There were also long outstanding questions of boundaries not easy of settlement. Some years before the Maharajah's accession as an infant, the British authorities found it necessary to despatch an officer to investigate numerous urgent complaints of the oppressive conduct towards his subjects of the chief who was then called only Rajah, the title of Maharajah being conferred as late as 1885 on the present ruler and his descendants. In fact Cooch Behar was in more or less similar circumstances to the State of Baroda, and the effects of a Regency and the subsequent rule of native princes, educated on the English model, have been very similar in both States.

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar is only five months older than the present ruler of Baroda, and the careers of both have been highly successful and enlightened, both owing much to the preliminary training they received under English hands before being entrusted with the reins of government. The Maharajah was installed as ruler in 1883, and during his long administration of twenty-eight years has more than justified the high hopes previously entertained of him. In education particularly the progress of the State has been marked as is shown, among other things, by the doubling, in the first twenty years of the Maharajah's rule, of the number of persons able to read and write. He started a College affiliated to the Calcutta University soon after coming to the gadi and then established nine high schools. Cooch Behar is a very small State measuring only 1,300 square miles with a population of a little over half a million; but its progress looking to its small population and narrow means,—its total revenue is barely 24 lakhs of rupees,—is remarkable. It may be interesting to note that at the beginning of our rule in Bengal this State consented to annexation to our territories by a treaty of 1773, but that we waived this right of annexation acquired by the treaty on the Rajah's promising to give us one-half of his annual revenue. This moiety was permanently fixed in 1780 at sixty-seven thousand rupees, at which it remains at present, though the whole revenue amounts to 24 lakhs, as we have said. The Maharajah was married to the eldest daughter of the great Bengali reformer Keshub Chandra Sen, in 1878, when he was hardly sixteen and the bride less than fourteen years of age. Keshub's consent to the early marriage of his daughter, before the age which he had himself fixed in his Brahmo reform ordinances, gave rise to a great storm and caused a schism in the young Brahmo movement. But Keshub's motives in bringing about this marriage are more than justified, as his son-in-law has proved a great reformer and a pillar of Brahmo cause which he advocates throughout his career. The Maharani has throughout proved a worthy daughter of the great Brahmo reformer and aided her husband in all his schemes for the amelioration of the condition of his people.

ARTISTIC DRESS.

A CONFERENCE took place lately in a Paris studio which, it is hoped, will mark the beginning of a revolution in dress fashions. It is described as a kind of indignation meeting attended by many well-known painters and sculptors, and its protest was levelled at the anarchy, bad taste, and barbarism that mark present-day dress. Never before, it was said, have hats been so unwarrantably large and dresses so irrationally skimp, and it is time that real æsthetic canons were applied to dress-designing. So an exhibit of fashions conceived by artists only is to be held in Paris in November. Six hundred eighteen-inch dolls will be clothed in costumes to which professional dressmakers will contribute nothing. All exaggerations and eccentricities are to be barred, and the ideal aimed at is that each costume will be "artistic, natural, and in good taste." It is hoped that the movement will have at least a temporary effect on the extremes of dress which are often wrongly called fashionable. These always have their birth in some passing fad or craze. In rare moments of dignity they may reflect the spirit of an epoch, or a national movement; more often they mark the popularity of a musical comedy or the half-hearted copying of an Oriental mode. If nothing occurs next autumn to distract the people, who lead the way in such matters, says a London correspondent, it is quite possible that the artists' exhibition may start an enthusiasm for dressing sanely and naturally, and the fashion of being unfashionable may have its day.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 18th instant, left Aden at 6 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

THE Thakore Saheb of Chuda has promised the Girasa Association to build a hotel for Girasa students.

THE Thakore Saheb of Gondal is expected to arrive in Rajkot from England in the month of October next.

THE Government of India have ordered that the Hathwa Raj be at once made over to the Rani by the Court of Wards.

Lien Yu, the Imperial Resident of Tibet, has asked the Peking Government to send a sum of taels 200,000 to establish a line of electric tramways in Tibet.

UNDER the Lyallpur College reorganisation scheme the post of one Assistant Director of Agriculture in the Punjab has come under reduction.

IN order to preserve the sanctity and dignity of the Golden Temple, the Punjab Government has conferred upon Sardar Bahadur Arur Singh, Manager of the Temple, summary powers of a special magistrate within the Golden Temple premises.

A CANTON telegram states: "Three Chinese, who are described as anarchists, on Aug. 13, made an attempt to assassinate Admiral Leshun by throwing a dynamite bomb at him. The bomb failed to explode, and the Admiral's bodyguard killed the three anarchists on the spot."

THE balance standing to the credit of the King Edward Memorial Fund, Mandalay, amount to Rs. 16,375. It has been decided to spend the whole of this sum on a Maternity Hospital to which is to be added a Children's Ward.

RECENTLY it was stated officially, in reply to statements made in the British House of Commons, on the acceleration by Germany of her new naval construction, that it takes the German dockyards from 36 to 40 months to build a battleship. This official statement is now severely discounted by the fact that the German naval dockyards have completed three sister battleships in periods ranging from 31½ to 33½ months.

The Royal Party at Cowes seem to have been much annoyed by the attentions of photographers. According to a *Glasgow Herald* contributor, the "snap-shotters" are in the words of a State official, becoming "an intolerable pest" and an "absolute persecution" to the King, and the press was asked to discourage this practice of prying into the privacy of the monarch, which His Majesty regards as a very great misconduct. It has, indeed, been intimated in high circles that unless the practice of the photographers is stopped, stringent measures will be taken.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

LORD DUDLEY AND THE ARMY.

Martyred Missionary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, AUGUST 14.

Lord Dudley has been staying with the State Governor at Melbourne, during the interval between the arrival and departure of the Orvieto for London. He expressed to-day a hope that in a few years he will be able to visit Australia again. "One cannot have lived in this country as I have for three years," he says, "without wishing to return. Altogether I have had a very pleasant time here. I am immensely impressed with the possibilities of Australia. It is a wonderful country, with an enormous future before it. If Australia is to go ahead, however its development will, to a large extent, depend on its being opened up by railways. Personally I don't think that the people should be particular whether a railway pays from the first or not, so long as it opens up tracts of land, and thus gives means to hundreds of families to earn a living. This, it appears to me, is the whole argument in favour of State railways. The chief advantage of State railways is that a State can often construct a railway for national purposes which would not be undertaken probably for years by a private company."

The military college at Duntroon will, Lord Dudley thinks, be able in the future to do most important work in the training of officers. "The main difficulty" he says, "with an army like that of the Commonwealth, a large portion of which is necessarily composed of citizen soldiers, lies in the training of its officers. Large dependence has to be placed on officers who have to devote themselves to commercial or professional pursuits, and naturally they cannot give as much time as they could wish or as is desirable to military training. By military training I do not mean the eight or ten days in a year which is passed in camps, but training in schools of instruction and in other matters pretaining to an officer in command of men. Unless officers fairly well trained can be obtained it will be impossible to possess a satisfactory army. Therefore a very great deal depends on what arrangements can be made for the future training of the officers who are to be placed in command of the citizen soldiers of the Commonwealth."

"The idea of establishing the Duntroon Military College was first of all in order that area officers might be provided to instruct youths enrolled under the compulsory scheme of military training, but I suppose that in the course of time, a certain number of these officers will find their way into the permanent forces. That will be a step in the right direction. At the same time it is obvious that the great bulk of the officers in a citizen army will have to be public men who have civil duties to perform. These are the men, good citizens with a desire to see their country placed in a efficient state of defence, upon whom in a great measure will fall the burden of military leadership. Everything that can be done to increase the efficiency of these officers will be an enormous advantage. Colonel Foster is doing a great work in this direction in Sydney by his classes at the University. By staff rides and in other ways he is undoubtedly doing much in stimulating interest among militia officers in the higher branches of military knowledge.

"The establishment of two new permanent field batteries will be of great use to the whole of the artillery forces. Officers and non-commissioned officers of the militia artillery will be attached to these permanent batteries and the training thus got should be regarded as a standard of efficiency in the training of units for militia artillery as a whole. Very much in the same way the permanent garrison artillery can be of no use to the militia garrison units. I can personally say I should much like to see the same principle applied both to infantry and mounted men—small forces of permanent mounted rifles and permanent infantry maintained in Australia, not perhaps for purposes of defence in themselves, but as units of instruction and as standards of efficiency to which militia infantry and light horse could be attached for the purposes of training. That of course will mean a considerable additional expense and for the moment possibly it has been as well to go slowly.

"I am very glad to know that under the new scheme the number of light horse regiments will be increased. I believe the light horse is the natural arm of Australia. There are in this country many men who are good riders, and whose life in the bush gives them abundant opportunities of becoming just the sort of men who are wanted. On account of the great distances to be covered in Australia, mounted troops will always be of very great value in comparison with the slower moving infantry, and I think the dash and quickness that are necessary in a mounted soldier are characteristic of Australians. For these reasons I think the light horse is an arm of the service which will always play a very prominent part in the organisation of the citizen forces of the Commonwealth.

"It can never be said that the defence forces of Australia are in a satisfactory condition until the railway system is organised a great deal better than it is now. So far as the possibilities of transport of troops are concerned, it seems to me that if Australia is to have an organised defence system one of the first essentials is the construction of transcontinental railways to Western Australia and to the Northern Territory. The standardisation of gauges must also be brought about, and these are things, which, in my opinion, ought to be done as early as possible."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

According to the report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, laid on the table of the House of Assembly on Tuesday, the estimated population of South Australia on December 31 last was 429,376. Three months later the official census was taken, and the returns disclosed the number of inhabitants of the State to be only 411,161, although the estimate on the basis of the previous calculation would have brought the total to 434,637 by April 3, the date of the Commonwealth count. The difference is too large to be easily explained, and in some of the other State, where similar discrepancies have occurred, there have been suggestions of a fresh enumeration to be undertaken by local officers. Little good, however, would be likly to accrue from the adoption of such a costly course, as elaborate preparations were made for the efficient carrying out of the Federal census. The vital statistics in the official report are based, so far as the ratio to population is concerned, on the assumption that the mean population for the year was 418,771, although in the light of the enumeration on April 3, it must have been considerably below this average. One of the most encouraging features of the document is the increase disclosed in the number of births. During the twelve months, January 1 to December 31, these totalled 10,540, being the largest number recorded in any one year since 1893, and 476 more than were registered in 1909. But while there has been a slight improvement in the birth-rate—it was 25·17 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 24·70 in the previous year—it still falls far below that of many other countries, and is not up to the general average for the Commonwealth. In 1909, the birth-rate for the whole of Australia was 26·4, which is one point better than the return in 1908 (the latest available) for the United Kingdom. When compared with European Russia or the German Empire, the figures appear small, the former country in 1903 giving a return of 48·1, and the latter in 1907 showing 32·3. Our comparatively low birth-rate, however, is largely compensated for by a gratifyingly low death-rate. Regarded as a State asset, apart from humanitarian considerations, it is the life conserved which is of value. The deaths under one year of age in South Australia for the twelve months under review were 7·01 per cent. of the births, being less than in any other, Australian State except Queens and, slightly below New Zealand. Taking the average for the latest five years available the infantile mortality in South Australia was 6·9 per 100 births, as compared with 7·0 New Zealand, 12·6 United Kingdom, 13·9 France, 14·2 Province of Ontario, 19·3 German Empire, and 25·6 European Russia. Such a record—"the lowest in the world as far as can be ascertained"—goes long way towards compensating for a comparatively low birth-rate. The number of marriages celebrated last year was greater than during any previous twelve months in the State, the total being 3,661, or 386 more than in 1909. An estimate of the number of births to each marriage in the State for the last 25 years gives the mean proportion at 4·16, but the Registrar remarks that—"During the last nine years the proport[ion] has been showing a decidedly downward tendenc[y]

"THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY."

The ocean liner Commonwealth, which arri[ved] from England, on August 4, had aboard 339 m[en] women, and children who have decided to m[ake] Australia their home. Of the total 70 are boo[ked] for this State, but many more of the men will [go] on to the other States if they can find work he[re] They have heard good reports of the prosperity [of] South Australia, and of the great demand [for] skilled workers, and they are anxious to disembar[k]

On Friday afternoon, a considerable number [of] the tradesmen came to Adelaide, and at once pr[o]ceeded to the Y. M. C. A. to make enquiries. They had been cordially received and supplied with information at Cape Town by the local Y. M. C. A. authorities, and thought they could not do better than make the acquaintance of Mr. Wheeler and his assistant, Mr. A. L. Langsford. Several citizens happened to be in the institution at the time, and Mr. N. A. Webb having been introduced to the men made enquiries as to their trades. He had the satisfaction of finding employment for two bodymakers within a few minutes. He telephoned to Messrs. Pengelley and Co., on the subject and within half an hour the two young men, overjoyed with their experience, were on their way to Edwardstown to interview the firm and arrange when to begin work.

Mr. Langsford took charge of the remainder, and in a short time the immigrants realised that there was no need to go to the other States, as they were sure of good positions here. They all went back to the steamer delighted with their prospects, and Mr. Langsford decided to visit the vessel and have a chat with the whole company, for the purpose of pointing out the advantages this State offered as "the land of opportunity."

One of the two bodymakers said to a representative:—"My words, a fellow doesn't get such attention as this in the old country. You have to look for work there, and you're lucky if you get it, but here they are finding is for us. When I go back to the steamer I'll tell the others. A lot of people who are booked for the other States on chance would much sooner land here if they can get work, and there seems to be plenty of it."

There is any amount of employment for good, honest workers, said Mr. Wheeler, "and if you tell them all to call here on in the morning we'll see that they are put in the way of meeting the employers who need men. We will also do our best to find them comfortable boarding-houses until they settle down." The number of workers and variety of callings they represent ought to enable many employers to fill vacancies from the ranks of the immigrants, who, by the way, are paying their own passages.

READY-MADE FARMS.

After a brief but convincing experiment the authorities have come to the conclusion that it is a mistake to use the ponderous machinery of the State in order to prepare ready-made farms for overseas settlers. This idea, which was elaborated in an official bulletin prepared for intending settlers from overseas, was copied from the new Canadian departure in immigration, out of which great things are expected. To overcome objections which many desirable people might urge against taking up pioneer work in a new land, one of the Canadian land-grant railway companies had the land improved up to the point of production, erected suitable residences upon it, and then offered the farms as going concerns, on long terms of repayment.

It is too early

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

FRENCH ENDEAVOURS FOR PEACE.

German Excitement over an Interview.

SPEECH BY THE KAISER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

M. Caillaux, the French Premier, speaking at Mamers in the department of Sarthe, said that the entire efforts of the French were directed towards the maintenance of peace, but it must be an honourable peace, safeguarding the dignity and rights of France.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

There is tremendous excitement in the German Press over an interview which appears in the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* with, it is alleged, a British diplomatist, criticising Germany's policy.

The German papers ascribe the interview to Sir Fairfax Cartwright, the British Ambassador in Vienna, whom, together with the *Neue Freie Presse*, they vehemently denounce.

HAMBURG, AUGUST 28.

In a speech here yesterday, the German Emperor said: "We must not wonder at the upward movement of our trade causing inconvenience to many parties in the world; still competition in commerce is wholesome for states and peoples. The German people has provided for the protection of our trade by the Navy, which is developing. If I understand the people of Hamburg aright, it is their opinion that the Navy should be further strengthened, so that we can be sure that no one can dispute us the place in the sun, which is our due.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

Sir Fairfax Cartwright has disavowed the interview appearing in the *Neue Freie Presse*, which, however, has led to a renewed outburst of Anglophobia in a section of the German Press which has for some time been representing British interference as a chief obstacle in the way of a Franco-German Agreement.

LATER.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Frankfuerter Zeitung*, who is regarded as an inspired source, states that France has prepared a draft of a treaty, with reference to which, it may be assumed, she will find assent on all main points.

The correspondent declares that the Moroccan affair is now approaching a peaceful solution, satisfying to reasonable people, and that the conclusion of negotiations may be looked for within reasonable time.

BELGIAN RESERVES CALLED UP.

ANTWERP, AUGUST 28.

It is stated, that in view of the political situation, all Engineer Officers on furlough have been urgently recalled, and that a class of reserves is being mobilized.

EMPIRE DEFENCE.

Speech by Sir Joseph Ward.

WELLINGTON, AUGUST 27.

Sir Joseph Ward, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, speaking at a banquet given in his honour, said that it would be almost as cheap to have a *per capita* contribution to the cost of defence throughout the Empire as the present system. Given co-operation, he said, we might have an impregnable system of defence and compel competitors to recognise that we were the permanent masters of the sea.

THE UNIONIST PARTY.

Further Changes of Officials.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

Further changes at the Unionist headquarters are announced. Lord Farquhar becomes Treasurer, Sir George Younger, M.P., Chief Organiser in Scotland, and Mr. Hayes Fisher, M. P., Provincial Whip.

[Lord Farquhar, who was created first baron in 1898, is a Privy Councellor, and an Extra-Lord-in Waiting. He was Master of the Household of King Edward VII:

Sir George Younger is the member for Ayr Burghs and is a member of the well known Severn firm of brewers Messrs. George Younger and Sons.

Mr. Hayes Fisher is the well-known financial expert member for Fulham from whose experience the London County Council has derived so much benefit. He was a Junior Lord of the Treasury and Ministerial whip from 1895 to 1902.]

ROBBERY IN PERSIA.

English Official Attacked.

TEHERAN, AUGUST 28.

An English official of the Indo-European Telegraph Company has been attacked and robbed between Kashan and Yezd.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The death is announced of Mr. A. D. Rainy, M. P., for Kilmarnock Burghs.

[Mr. Adam Rolland Rainy was the son of the late Presbyterian leader, Principal Rainy, and Susan, only child of Mr. Adam Rolland, of Gask. He was born in Glasgow in 1862; was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and the University of Edinburgh, and subsequently at Berlin and Vienna; and was by profession a surgeon-oculist. He lived in Australia and New Zealand, but later settled in London, where he was an elder of the Marylebone Presbyterian Church and a member of the Presbyterian Synod.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUGUST 27.

The P. & O. Company's steamer "Salsette" left here at 6 p. m. to-day for Bombay, with the English mails of the 18th instant.

The steamer "Jhina" left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

THE BRITISH STRIKES.

Greater Struggle Prophesied from Wales.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

Mr. Hartshorn, leader of the Welsh miners, in a speech at Cardiff yesterday, said that the Labour troubles had not ended; they were only beginning. In two months there would be a greater struggle than the recent one. The bulk of the miners' leaders, he said, were ready to fight to a finish. He had been talking to some of the leaders of the dockers and the railwaymen, and they had told him they were ready to join hands with the miners.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

Owing to accumulation of merchandise in sheds it will be several days before the conditions in Liverpool resume their normal character. It is impossible to start discharging some vessels before this accumulation is cleared off.

MAJOR STOKES'S APPOINTMENT.

Satisfactory Settlement Likely.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

A message to the *Times* from St. Petersburg states that Persia has entered into pourparlers with Russia on the subject of Major Stokes's appointment which may lead to a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty.

FIRE ON S. S. "MENELAUS."

Explosive Cargo Safely Unloaded.

LONDON, AUGUST 28,

The Liverpool steamer, "Menelaus," has arrived at Malta with her No. 4 hold on fire. The next hold contained lyddite shells and other explosives. The vessel was ordered to lie out in harbour, where Rear-Admiral Simons and a naval party boarded her and extinguished the fire and unloaded the dangerous cargo.

PRESIDENT TAFT AND TARIFF BILLS.

Chances of his Re-election.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

A message from Washington to the *Times* states that the speech of President Taft on the 27th instant, was the first blow in his campaign for re-election to the Presidency. He denounced various tariff bills, which he vetoed, as being impromptu and loosely drawn efforts, casting serious reflection on Congress, as being drafted in political, and not in business interests and as not meeting the public demand for the removal of the Chinese wall of protection. Mr. Taft will shortly enter on a campaign in the West showing no mercy to the "Insurgent" Republicans.

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM.

The "Times" Criticism.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The *Times*, reviewing the recent tour of the Indian cricketers, says it is clear that the programme arranged was too ambitious. The paper adds, however, that the team was unfortunate in so far that Mistri, admittedly its best bat, was unable to participate in more than three matches.

THE PORTE'S MINISTERS AT VARIANCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 28.

A conflict has arisen between the War Minister and the Finance Minister, owing to the latter's insistence on a reduction in military credits and supervision on disbursements, on the control of which the ex-Finance Minister, Djavid Bey, also insisted.

SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND'S HEALTH.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

Sir Francis Younghusband is improving and it is hoped he will soon be able to get up.

MAHARAJA OF COOCH BEHAR.

Report of Death Denied.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 28.

The *Empire* understands that official information has been received in Calcutta announcing the death of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

LATER.

The reports of the death of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar is denied this evening in a message from the "Woodlands," His Highnes' Calcutta residence. It is stated that the latest cable from London said that the Maharaja was improving.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

European Clerk Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 28.

At the Allahabad High Court Criminal Sessions to-day, presided over by Mr. Justice Chamier, M. J. Wallington, a European clerk, aged 24, employed in the firm of Sheo Shankar Das of Chunar, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 836 belonging to the firm. The firm had dealings with Messrs. Martin and Co, of Calcutta who owed to them Rs. 836-11-3. The accused went to Calcutta in March last, recovered the money from Messrs. Martin and Co. and spent it on his own account and never gave it to his masters. The accused pleaded guilty.

His Lordship, taking into consideration the youth of the accused, and that he had been in the lock-up for over three months, sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default a further imprisonment for one month.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

To be Fixed at a Year's Average.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 28.

The Secretary to the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department has addressed the following letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and refer to the correspondence ending with Mr. McWatter's letter, No. 5542-87, dated the 7th August 1910, regarding the method of fixing the valuation for tariff purposes of sugar imported to India:—

"In your letter No. 1194, dated the 1st August 1910, it was represented that in the opinion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce the present system of fixing the tariff valuation of sugar under which merchants have to make forward contracts in ignorance of the tariff value was unsatisfactory and that there was a strong and unanimous feeling among importers that the present system should be changed. The Chamber further observed that although those interested in the trade as refiners were not in favour of fixing the tariff valuation of sugar for a period of three years, nor for one year on the average of the past three years. There was reason to believe that they would not oppose a valuation calculated on the average price for one year. They accordingly suggested that the orders passed by the Government of India in May 1910, on the representation made by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce on the subject which was supported by the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce should be reconsidered,

"I am to say that the Government of India have reconsidered the whole question in the light of the views expressed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and they have decided to fix the tariff valuation of sugar on the average price of one year as suggested by the Chamber. The year for the purposes of the retrospect will run from 1st October to 30th September and the following method will be adopted for calculating the monthly prices and for communicating to the trade.

"The established monthly rates on which the tariff valuation is to be based.

"(a) a statement showing in respect of each of the descriptions of sugar distinguished in Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act of 1894. The total quantity imported during the previous month and the average nett price established in accordance with section 30 of the Sea Customs Act will be submitted every month by the several Customs houses to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

(b) The Director General of Commercial Intelligence will combine the figures reported by the several provinces so as to establish, for the stated month and in respect of each of the schedule descriptions of sugar as correctly weighed, an average rate for all India, and

(c) a statement showing in respects of each of the said descriptions of sugar the total import into India in the stated month and the average value per cwt as calculated on the returns received from Customs houses will be published in the "Gazette of India" and in the "Indian Trade Journal" for the information of the public and in supplementary columns of this, statements will be given, month by month, as a running total showing the total imports into all India since the beginning of the year (1st October to 30th September) and the average nett value per cwt so far established in order to enable merchants to keep the tale of the probable rate of duty for the succeeding year,

"I am to add that the tariff valuation of sugar for next year will be fixed on the average prices calculated in the manner described above and that the necessary instructions will be issued to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence to publish as early as possible a statement giving the information already available for the current year. The Government of India hope that these arrangements will meet the wishes of the trade.

THE CIVIL SERVICE WEEK.

Ball at Gymkhana Club.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 28.

The Civil Service week is now in progress in Poona, the members of the Service having gathered together from various parts of the presidency. The Service dinner was held on Saturday night at the Gymkhana Club, covers were laid for 66 members and usual complimentary speeches were made.

To-night the I. C. S. ball takes place at the Gymkhana Club, and the ladies have been busy since yesterday getting the place decorated for the occasion. Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke are expected to attend. To-morrow there will be a tennis tournament and the week concludes with a reception at Government House.

CHOLERA AT ALLAHABAD.

Death of Captain Reid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 28.

The Allahabad monsoon Gymkhana and races fixed for Saturday had to be postponed owing to Captain Reid, of the Royal Scots, one of the principal organisers, suddenly taking ill with an attack of cholera. Captain Reid succumbed to the disease last night and was buried this evening.

At Cawnpore Mrs. McGown, wife of a European bailiff, fell a victim to it. A number of cases of cholera are occurring daily here and in Cawnpore, Benares and Fyzabad.

PLAGUE AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 28.

There is much alarm at Hyderabad owing to the discovery of several cases of indigenous plague at the Nampelly quarter, which is situated next to the Hyderabad Railway Station. Within the past four days 18 deaths have occurred in the same quarter. Active measures are being taken by the Municipality and the Medical Department. A special meeting was convened at H. E. the Minister's palace this evening to devise means of checking the outbreak.

RANGOON PIECE-GOODS FIRM FAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 28.

Zaretzky Bock and Company, one of the oldest piece-goods firms in Burma, have gone into liquidation. The extent of liabilities is not yet known. The affairs of the Company are put in the hands of a receiver.

SOUTH INDIA PLANTERS.

Annual Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 28.

The annual meeting of the United Planters' Conference of Southern India was held in the Mayo Hall at 3 p. m. to-day, the chair being taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Hamilton, Planting Member of the Council. Sixteen delegates attended from about a dozen provincial planting centres.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Omerod, the Secretary, reading his report for the year 1910-11. After alluding to the deaths of Mr. Tipping, the late Chairman and Mr. Parsons, a former Vice-Chairman, he announced that while the Madras Government had agreed to provide a suitable plot on the Nilgiris for the experimental hybridisation of coffee, they had declined to comply with the resolution of the Association to purchase cinchona under arrangements to preserve the industry. On the subject of labour the Madras Government had merely confirmed their former statements which are to the effect that reciprocal treatment with respect to Coorg labourers between British territory and the Native States can only be possible, if Act I of 1903 is adopted in the districts of Madras Presidency concerned and if legislation on the lines of that Act is resorted to within the Native States. As to emigration of coolies, the Madras Government had said they were satisfied with the existing situation and consider further control over the emigration in the interests of coolies unealled for. The Indian Tea Cess Committee declined to accede to the Association's request for the restoration of the bonus of green tea and to the proposed coffee cess. The Government of India have not seen their way to modify the previous adverse decision. Last year's resolution and the subject of Imperial Preferential Tariff had elicited a large number of comments mostly approving its gist. On the subject of roads and communications the Madura District Board had resolved that nothing can be done about the Vaigay Valley railway project till the revised contract with the South Indian Railway comes into force. The Arsikere-Mangalore Railway project had been indefinitely hung up and, as to the Dindigul-Pollachi-Palghat line he Board regret they are unable to be say when the line will be constructed. Representations as to the necessity of special legislation for the prevention of the theft of rubber, tea, pepper and cardamoms had proved of no avail. The finances of the United Association were in a flourishing state as also the Planters Benevolent Fund.

In his opening address the Chairman said he considered the coffee market to be in a much more healthy state than had been the case for years. As to the tea, South India had done very well in the past year and has every prospects of a brilliant future if only the labour problem can be got over. Very large acreages have been opened up which was the best proof possible of a satisfactory position. In rubber also large investments are being made. Prices were at a level which will give all honest concerns a very good return. No doubt much rubbish in the way of companies remains to be weeded out, but there would appear to be practically none in South India. On the subject of labour the Chairman had nothing to report save that the situation is no more hopeful, perhaps it is less so. The Chairman in conclusion regretted that Ceylon, owing to unforseen difficulties, was unable to send a delegate to the conference.

SCARCITY OF CROPS IN KATHIAWAR.

Meeting Convened at Jamnagar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, AUGUST 28

A meeting was convened at Jamnagar under the presidency of His Highness the Jam Saheb to concert measures and lay out plans for coping with the situation, which the scarcity of the rains has created. Mr. Mervanji Pestonji, State Dewan, explained the object of the meeting and then Sheth Jekaria of Rangoon and others referred to the gloomy prospects.

The Jam Saheb, in the course of his speech, gave out that, during the great famine of Samvat 1956, so much time was lost over preparing preliminary schemes and convening meetings that the delay was responsible for the loss of many lives. The present meeting, he said, was called to avoid the repetition of such a state of affairs.

A subscription list being opened, about fifty thousand rupees were collected. His Highness also announced that a surplus stock of fodder would be given away free of charge to Mahal cultivators throughout the State. Cultivators of the Aikot Mahal would be also supplied with fodder free of charge and in large quantities. Nearly 20 to 30 lakhs of rupees would be set apart for the starting of relief works for the benefit of the poor. The Jains of Rajkot have raised a fund of about ten thousand rupees to provide grain to their brethren at cheaper rates.

FACTORY ACT IN THE PUNJAB.

Cotton Ginning Factories.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 28.

The Financial Secretary to the Government of Punjab in forwarding the report, on the working of the Factories Act in the Punjab for 1910, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, says:—"Deputy Commissioners of Lyallpur and Multan will be instructed that they should take measures necessary to enforce Sections 23 and 24 of the Factories Act, prosecutions being resorted to if warnings are disregarded. There are 262 Factories in the Punjab as compared with 259 in 1909. Cotton ginning factories continue to multiply, there being an increase of 15 on the previous year."

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 28.

Captain O. A. Geo. Legan, Supply and Transport Corps, left Calcutta this evening for Assam to make preliminary arrangements for the Abor expedition.

PUNJAB HINDU CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 28.

The Punjab Hindu Conference will meet this year at Amritsar on 29th and 30th September. This is the third session of the Conference.

CRIME IN TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

Many Dacoities Perpetrated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

TINNEVELLY, AUGUST 26.

There has been a remarkable recrudescence of crime in the Tinnevelly district. During the past ten days numerous burglaries and dacoities have occurred at Koilpati, where a special reserve police party has been sent from Sivalaperi, near Palamcottah.

A serious dacoity is reported to have been committed in Kalakad in Nanguneri. There has been an epidemic of fires, nearly twelve cases having occurred within a week. Two hundred houses have been burnt and numerous families have been rendered destitute.

Panic and a general sense of insecurity prevails in Kalakad and the neighbouring villages.

TINNEVELLY, AUGUST 28.

A number of fires are reported from Nanguneri Taluq. News have been received to the effect that 30 houses have been burnt down at Vallioor and the adjoining villages, besides 40 houses and a number of straw heaps at Eruvadi, which is a populous Mussalman quarter. The Post Office building at Kalakad was also gutted by fire, besides the loss of property to villagers. At these villages thatched roofs of houses have been removed to avoid fresh outbreaks of fire and there is a great scarcity of drinking water.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Meeting of Indian Association.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 26.

A largely attended conference was held this evening, at the Indian Association to meet Mr. Gokhale and to discuss with him the various points in connection with his Elementary Education Bill, Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjea was voted to the Chair.

The Chairman, in introducing Mr. Gokhale, said that he had an opportunity of talking the matter over with Mr. Gokhale, when Mr. Gokhale had been good enough to accept all his suggestions and to incorporate them all in his Bill. Mr. Gokhale had also accepted the recommendations of the Indian Association, making it obligatory upon local bodies having a certain minimum of income to devote a portion of it to primary and elementary education. The Chairman then invited members who had any difficulties to ask Mr. Gokhale such questions as they thought fit.

Several gentlemen entered into a discussion with Mr. Gokhale about certain points in the Bill,

Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee, in inviting Mr. Gokhale to speak, observed that they ought to take advantage of the feelings which had been evoked, and utilise them for the expansion of primary education. Mr. Gokhale's Bill might or might not pass into law, but he had an obvious duty to perform in the matter. It was easy for those who were inhabitants of Calcutta to organise ward committees in the different wards for the purpose of encouraging elementary education and starting night schools. Therefore he urged the members of the League to form ward committees for the education of the poor, as such an effort would have an educational value of its own and would bring to bear enormous influence and moral pressure upon the action of the Government, for the Government would then feel that a community which was exerting itself in the direction of primary education could no longer be denied a Bill such as that which Mr. Gokhale proposed to introduce.

MR. GOKHALE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Gokhale said that he had accepted all suggestions made to him by Bengal leader. He read a statement showing that in all civilized countries a percentage, of expense incidental to primary education was borne by local bodies. Especial emphasis should be given to the fact, that, having regard to the opposition which the Bill was likely to elicit, it was a matter of the utmost importance that they should merge their minor differences and present a united front.

ABITRATION COURT FOR ALIPORE.

District Judge Approves Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 26.

Mr. F. W. Richardson, District Judge of Alipore, has just now approved a scheme for the setting up of an Arbitration Court in the Civil Court Buildings at Alipore formulated by Babu Promotha Nath Chatterji a retired Sub-Judge of this place. The following is a rough outline of his scheme:—

The proposed court would, in the first place, deal with such suits and cases only as would be referred to it by the courts of the headquarters station. On the application of the parties such suits and cases might be referred to the sole arbitration of the above retired Judge and two other competent persons willing to act and nominated by the parties, the decision resting with the majority. Cases referred without the intervention of the Court might be dealt with under the provisions of Civil Procedure.

DELHI DURBAR.

People's Fete Arrangements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 28.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* understands that the Sub-Committee of the People's Fete in connection with the Coronation Durbar are making steady progress with the arrangement of preliminaries. As an enormous concourse of people is expected, very careful preparations have to be made for water supply, sanitation and feeding of the people as well as for the arrival and departure of the holiday makers. The Fete will be an entirely Indian affair with wrestling, hill dancing, merry-go-rounds, cinematographs, conjurors and in fact every form of amusement that can appeal to the popular mind, except that there will be no nautch. The Fete with the assemblage of the people will be one of the attractions of the Coronation Durbar week.

ESCAPE OF LIFE CONVICTS.

One arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 28.

One of the three Burmans who escaped last week from Port Blair has been arrested. They are reported to have landed at Tavoy in a Sampan, used in the Andamans to go from the main land to the smaller island. The other two who are still at large are being pursued.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages which appeared in the Australian papers received yesterday morning are later than the news by the mail:—

English Strike Riots.

FIGHTING IN LIVERPOOL.

London, Aug. 14.

At Liverpool, when the shipowners on Saturday, announced that unless the strikers returned to work by noon to-day, a general lock-out would be declared, there were very serious disturbances yesterday, and the Riot Act was read.

The trouble commenced in the afternoon, when 50,000 strikers attended a trades union rally organised by the National Transport Workers' Federation at St. George's Plateau. The police sought to remove some youths from a dangerous position on the upper window-sill of a house, and this action was the spark that started a conflagration of riot, lasting through the afternoon well into the night.

There were some ugly rushes on the police, who were in small force and unable to clear Lime-street. They had ultimately to take refuge behind the iron gates of the railway station. The mob received police baton charges with sticks, stones, bottles, and belts as weapons. Hand-to-hand fighting followed. The mob stormed the station, burst in the gates, and broke up the advertising hoardings for weapons. The railway staff kept the rioters at bay with fire hoses until the police were reinforced.

The mob attacked the reinforcements with renewed energy until the Riot Act was read and detachments of the Scots Greys and of the Warwickshire Regiment appeared. The police then charged, and scores of men fell under their truncheons. Bricks and bottles flew in showers. Injured policemen were carried off in ambulances to the rear, and the blood-stained street resembled a shambles.

When St. George's Square was cleared the rioters reassembled in the Islington district, erected barricades, and lit fires in the street to impede the action of the mounted police. From the housetops rioters rained bricks and tiles upon the police. They also attacked the firemen when quenching what was supposed to be an incendiary fire.

The hotels within the strike area were closed, and this infuriated the hooligans, who in revenge smashed the windows of both shops and hotels. A van containing a quantity of ginger beer was seized by the mob, and the bottles were used as ammunition for bombarding the police.

Last night 150 civilians and 40 constables were treated in the Liverpool hospitals after first-aid had been rendered at the railway station, which was converted for the nonce into a field hospital for broken limbs and ugly head wounds. One policeman's jaw was smashed with a bottle, and another will probably lose a leg. Superintendent Bolton was so much injured that his condition is critical. Guerilla warfare was continued until a late hour last night in many Liverpool thoroughfares.

A fierce affray occurred at midnight at the north end of the city. The mob extinguished the gas lamps and tore down a brick wall to provide themselves with missiles. The police were unable to cope with the rioters, and the services of the military were utilised. Four revolver shots were fired, 90 arrests were made, and finally the street was cleared. Many men were injured. Four hotels had the doors and windows smashed in and provision shops were looted.

The strike leaders at the first outbreak attempted to intervene, risking injury from the both sides in their efforts to calm the crowd. They blame the police for precipitating the conflict.

The doctors summoned were busy for a couple of hours bandaging and stitching up the wounds of the injured. St. George's Hall was transformed into a temporary hospital. Scores of men were laid on the the table for surgical treatment groaning from wounds inflicted with bricks. An officer of the Warwickshire Regiment is among the badly wounded.

Fifteen thousand men are idle on the North-Western Lancashire and Yorkshire railways. Thousands of bales of cotton are lying on the quays and at the railway goods yards. Several Lancashire cotton mills have closed down.

Ulster and Home Rule.

London, August 14.

A great demonstration was made at Londonderry yesterday, in celebration of the relief of the city in July, 1689, from the siege which it sustained from the troops of King James III. The Duke of Abercorn, one of whose titles is Viscount Strabane, and whose ancestors were intimatel associated with Derry, was unable to be present, but telegraphed an anti-Home Rule message read at the demonstration. The Duke expressed the hope that the Derry gathering would prove to the English people that Ulster would never permit herself to be separated from the United Kingdom.

British Commissioner Ambushed.

London, Aug. 14.

News has been received at Lagos, the capital of Southern Nigeria, that Mr. James, provincial Commissioner of the Forcados district, has been treacherously murdered by tribesmen, who ambuscaded his boat on the Rio des Forcados, which falls into the Bight of Benin.

Mr. James was voyaging down the river on district business when a volley was fired at his boat from thick bush on the bank. Mr. James, two native constables, and three boatmen were killed by the volley.

The Governor of Southern Nigeria has despatched a military expedition from Lagos to avenge the murder of Mr. James.

S. A. CENSUS RETURNS.

Cape Town, Aug. 13.

The returns of the census are now complete, and show the total population of all races in the States comprising the South African Union to be 5,938,499. The European population totals 1,278,025 and the native 4,061,082. The special features of the census returns are the shrinkage of population shown in all coast towns except Durban, the port of Natal; the increases at Johannesburg and Pretoria, in the Transvaal and the steady increase in the number of natives and other coloured races.

AN INTERNATIONAL DUEL.

Vienna, Aug. 14.

The intermittent jealousy between Austria and Hungary, especially strong in connection with their respective sections of the Army of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, yesterday, resulted in a political duel. Count Karolyi, a prominent member of the Hungarian Parliament, in a recent speech, reflected severely upon the Austrian army. Count Stemborg, an Austrian officer, forcefully accused Count Karolyi of slandering the Austrian army. As the Hungarian count would neither withdraw nor apologise a duel with swords ensued, and Count Karolyi was severely wounded.

TO THE SOUTH POLE.

London, Aug. 14.

It is announced that the aeroplane which Dr. Mawson's Antarctic exploring expedition is taking in the "Aurora" was subjected to very severe tests. Mr. Atkins, who tried the aeroplane, believes that it can keep moving in the air, carrying a passenger, for five hours continuously, and that it can be relied upon for a dash of 250 miles to the South Pole if necessary.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Aug. 14.

Yesterday a memorial tablet at Hamburg to the late King Edward of England, which the German Anglophobe Press recently suggested should be nationally boycotted, was unveiled in the presence of the Kaiser. The Emperor, who appeared in the uniform of an Admiral of the British navy, despatched a cordially-worded telegram to King George after the unveiling ceremony.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th August 1911, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1910 of 39,993 maunds and Rs. 58,729 in the earnings.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

MILITARY SPADE WORK.

The official inspection of the troops of the 2nd Division of the Aldershot Command, whilst engaged in field operation was brought to a conclusion on Friday, with the defence of a strong position which they had won the previous day and entrenched during the night. The division, forming the right wing of a Brown army advancing west to drive back an invading White army, had to move from Godalming to take up a line of defence on the Kettlebury Hills, north of Hindhead. They were strongly opposed by White troops under the command of General Landon, but, aided by their artillery, succeeded in driving these opponents off to the west and secured the hills by nightfall. Them followed a night of great activity. The troops had been fighting hard all day, darkness bringing little or no rest. The position was quickly reconnoitred in the failing light, and a plan of defence was drawn up by the Engineer officers, which the troops carried out after dark. Strong outposts were put out, and under their protection the men laboured with pick and spade through the night, exactly as if real warfare demanded their energies, and by dawn had constructed miles of deep trenches along the western sides of the hills, and so well concealed that it was not until one was almost stepping into them that their position was revealed. The newly-turned earth was banked with turf and heather to make it correspond with the rest of the ground, and the trenches followed the contours of the hills just below the crests, with concealed approaches to allow of men entering and leaving them under cover. Guns were dragged up and dug into the ground, what little of their structure remaining above the level being masked with gorse and heather, so that it was impossible to pick them up at a few yards distance. Field telephones linked up all the trenches and guns with General Lawson's headquarters, in rear and advanced observation posts, so that all the troops in the defence were in close communication with each other and under the direct control of the general.

Throughout the night the enemy kept the outposts alive with repeated attempts to get through and interrupt the work, which, however, was completed before dawn. Six battalions of infantry were then effectually concealed in the trenches, bringing some four thousand rifles to bear on the approaches to the hills, and two more battalions were held in reserve under cover to give assistance at any hard pressed point. In rear of the infantry, some seventy guns were dug into well-chosen artillery positions, which gave them good fields of fire, and not till then did the tired troops get rest, wrapping themselves in their overcoats and sleeping in their trenches ready for emergencies, still protected by outposts who were relieved at intervals during the night. Such a strenuous night following a whole day spent in the field was, indeed, a test of fitness of the troops, while the admirable manner in which the trenches were dug and concealed was full evidence of their intelligence and the skill of the officers.

In the morning General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien made a tour of the trenches, inspecting them front to rear, and was particularly well please with the manner in which they were constructed and the excellent way in which they were sited. After his inspection the enemy, reinforced by fresh troops from Aldershot during the night attacked, but could make very little impression on the defence the fight going on till early afternoon, when the "cease fire" brought the operation to an end. After a meal in peace on the ground the men filled in the trenches they had dug, and then marched back to barracks, nine miles away, so completing a heavy week's work in the field.

BISHOP-SOLDIER.

The Bishop of London, looked sunburned and well after his four or five days in camp at Cumberley as chaplain to the London Rifle Brigade. Camping is no new experience for the Bishop, as he has been out with the London Rifle Brigade for ten or twelve years past, but he has returned this time more firmly convinced than ever of the potentialities of the Territorial Force, and more determined to do all he can to encourage the enrolment of the citizen soldier, both for his own sake and that of the nation. There is no doubt, he says, that either England must have some form of compulsory service or the Territorial movement must be extended. Personally, he believes that compulsory service would be a good thing in many ways for the English nation, but for those people who do not like the idea he suggests that their best way of preventing it from coming about is to encourage the Territorial movement, and the very best way of doing that, he says, is to become a Territorial.

During his sojourn in camp the Bishop wrote "An Appeal to English Gentlemen," which will be published in "Hibbert's Journal" for October. The Bishop wrote the article on his knee while sitting at his tent door, and in it he makes a strong appeal to young Englishmen of the leisured classes to become Territorial officers. The officers in the London Rifle Brigade, he says, are to a great extent composed of men from Oxford and Cambridge and Eton, quite a large number of whom have rowed in the boat-race or have distinguished themselves in other branches of athletics. He is proud of the officers of his own regiment, and wants to see more of their class serving their country in the Territorials. It will be a gain to England and a gain to them.

As to the men, he is convinced that there is nothing finer for the City clerk or shop assistant. He looks a new man after three or four days in camp, says the Bishop, and, while doing himself a great deal of good, may hug the pleasing and encouraging reflection that he is becoming of use to his country. Altogether Lord Haldane and Lord Roberts have no stauncher and more useful ally than the Bishop of London.

SIAMESE ARMY UNIFORMS.

King Vajiravudh has now occupied the throne of Siam for about seven months, but whilst there are many matters awaiting reform, the changes hitherto wrought would seem to have been chiefly sartorial ones. The royal bodyguard has been furnished with what is apparently a burlesque on the British Guards' uniform, the police have a new dress, military staff officers have their helmets surmounted with a gilt representation of a mythological bird called a "kroot," and all civil servants are to wear quasi-military uniform.

All this is no doubt good for the tailors, but it means a rather severe tax on the resources of a country which, however rich in itself, is now suffering from severe commercial depression, to a very great extent caused by the conscription laws, which indubitably prevent the cultivation of much valuable rice land.

Since the extension of the conscription laws, vast tracts of land have gone out of cultivation, and one hears pitiful tales of want and distress on the part of the families of the poor ryots thus impressed as soldiers. Siam's army to-day is numerically far in excess of any possible requirements, as she is certainly in no position to go to war with anybody, while her independence is practically secured to her by her neighbours, Great Britain and France.

But militarism of a sort is popular and has just broken out in a new direction by the establishment of a remarkable kind of volunteer corps, composed of princes, nobles, and officials of the higher ranks, who have been formed into a sort of "corps d'elite," known as the "Wild Tigers." The uniform of the regiment is one of the most bizarre things imaginable, all black and yellow, with huge slouch hats and knickerbocker breeches. Although nominally a volunteer corps, it is understood that all the higher grade of Government servants must both join it and subscribe to its funds, or else fall under the royal displeasure. But such things are of the East.

Considerable unrest prevails in business circles. Trade has been abnormally bad, and business men have of necessity been more or less anxious. Failures especially among Chinese firms, have been very frequent, and a good deal of dissatisfaction has been expressed at the existing state of the bankruptcy laws.

A telegram from Berlin, dated August 13, the phenomenal heat still continues. In Leipsig Saxony, 305 infants have succumbed during the previous week to heat influence.

RAJPUTANA MOSLEMS.

Need for Education.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, AUGUST 26.

The annual meeting of the Rajputana Moslem League was held in the Abkari Mosque today at 5 p.m., under the presidency of His Holiness Diwan Syed Imamudin Ali Khan. The meeting was largely attended. Moulvi Mohammad Aziz Mirza, Honorary Secretary of the All India Moslem League, who had come down specially from Lucknow addressed the meeting and brought to the minds of the audience how much they had to make educationally, socially and politically. He exhorted them to lay aside their differences for a time and work whole heartedly for the regeneration of their community.

After this the election of office bearers for the next year took place and His Holiness the Diwan Sahib was unanimously elected President; Hafiz Syed Mardan Ali and Shaikh Salamuddin, Vice-presidents; and Mr. Syed Abdul Rashid, B. A., L.-L. B, and Mr. Mohamed Siddique as Secretary and Joint Secretary respectively.

INDIAN UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Mrs. Besant's Letter to the "Theosophist."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, AUGUST 28.

In a letter to the *Theosophist*, Mrs. Besant writes from London, that she saw Sir James Dunlop Smith to whom she confided her wish that H. M. the King should lay the foundation-stones of the Indian Universities. On her way to Manchester, she lunched with Lord and Lady Minto. Half an hour's talk before lunch showed that their keen interest in Indian affairs was not a whit abated, and Mrs. Besant has their warmest good wishes for the success of the University scheme. Mrs. Besant had an appointment at the Indian Office with the Marquis of Crewe.

The decision as to the granting of a charter for the University of Benares is soon to be given so that there may be time to ask H. M. the King to be graciously pleased to lay the foundation-stone. If he will do this for the Aligarh and Benares Universities, it is felt in Benares that it will carve his name deeply in the hearts of his Hindu and Mussalman subjects, and no more welcome Coronation gift could be made by the King and Queen to their people. It would rouse a passion of loyalty in the hearts of the adherents of the two great religions, who would feel that their Emperor had blessed their faiths. The idea of the University has gripped the imagination of the Indian people and its realisation will cause widespread joy.

MOSLEM PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Formation at Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 26

The "Observar" says that a Moslem Press Association has been started, with its headquarters at Lahore. The conductors of most of the Mahomedan newspapers have already joined it. Its objects are to promote loyalty to the Government, to foster unity and co-operation among themselves, so as to obviate all conflict of opinion on matters of importance, and also to concert measures for the adequate protection of Mahomedan interests and finally to act as interpreter between the Government and the Moslem presses.

NEW PAPER FOR CALCUTTA.

Under Indian Management.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 28.

The *Englishman* understands that another daily newspaper will see the light in Calcutta next cold weather. It will be started by Kaviraj Upendranath Sen who helped to establish the *Bengalee*, and who has recently parted with his share in that paper to Mr. Surendranath Banarji. The new paper will be printed in English, and is to be priced at half an anna per copy. It will be under Indian management.

BALL AT SIMLA.

Brilliant Function.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

The Jubilee Hall of the Simla Volunteer Rifles last night was crowded on the occasion of a brilliant function. There were no less than five hundred ladies and gentlemen present and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

The following ladies and gentlemen formed a set for the State Lancers:—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Meston; the Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Henry; Colonel Masson and Lady Grange; Mrs. Carlyle and Mrs. Watson-Smythe; Colonel Henry and Mrs. Carlyle; Captain Lumsden and Mrs Hall; Sir Douglas Haig and Mrs. Cotton; Sir James Walker and Mrs Marshall; Sir Arthur Barrett and Mrs. O'Reilly; General Kitson and Mrs. Fairley; General Cox and Mrs. Murphy; Captain Watson-Smythe and Mrs. Brunyate; Captain Pepper and Lady Barrett; Captain Campbell and Lady Walker; Captain Coates and Lady Haig; and Captain Stooks and Mrs. Robertson.

THE WRONG FLAG.

A Lourenco Marques telegram dated July 24 says:— In connection with the departure of a popular visitor from the Cardozo Hotel yesterday, the manager of that establishment conceived the idea of dressing the hotel flagstaff as the outgoing King steamer passed; but he unhappily placed the British flag at the mast-head with the defunct Portuguese monarchical emblem beneath it.

This aroused resentment amongst certain citizens, who hurriedly congregated in the hotel grounds, and were followed first by the members of the Civil Guard and subsequently by a detachment of cavalry. A Judge and some other officials also attended, and after explanations by the proprietor and the suspension of the offending manager, the incident closed.

Strangely enough, the departure of the Umgeni, the steamer for which these preparations were intended, was prevented by the discovery of fire in the after hold of cases of permanganate of potash. The fire was soon extinguished without damage.

A further telegram dated Lourenco Marques, July 25, adds:—

The manager of the Cardozo Hotel, who hoisted the old Portuguese flag on Sunday, as already reported, was arrested last night, but released on his own recognisances. He appeared before the judge today, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and £1 fine, for committing an offence calculated to cause a breach of the peace. The result comes as a surprise, says the correspondent, as even witnesses for the prosecution stated that they regarded the occurrence as a pure mistake and innocent of evil intent.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Forthcoming Measures.

The following statement summarises the effect of new bills, which will be introduced in the Viceroy's Council during September:—

Bill No. 14 deals with the vexed question of white phosphorus matches. The object of this bill is to prohibit the importation into India and the manufacture and sale in this country of matches which contain white (yellow) phosphorus. It has recently been decided that India shall become a party to the Berne International Convention of 1906, the object of which is to prohibit the use of white (yellow) phosphorus in matches in order to eliminate absolutely the chance of the very painful disease called necrosis occurring among the operatives in match factories. Under the terms of that convention it is incumbent upon the contracting parties to take the necessary administrative steps to ensure the attainment of the object of the convention, within their respective territories, and the present bill has been framed accordingly. The provisions of the bill follow, as closely as necessary and practicable, the lines of the English White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition Act of 1908.

Bill No. 13 will amend the Bengal, Western Provinces and Assam Civil Courts Act of 1887. In several important aspects it is proposed to take the opportunity of adopting a new title for the Act, namely, "The Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887" by which it may in future be cited universally. By Section 8 (1) the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council is required to the appointment of Additional District Judges. These Judges also exercise the powers of Additional Sessions Judges, and it is anomalous that, while under the Code of Criminal Procedure a local Government is competent to appoint Additional Sessions Judges, a reference to the Government of India shall be necessary for the appointment of Additional District Judges. Such references are purely formal, and it would be of great administrative convenience to give the local Government the power to appoint Additional District Judges. It is accordingly proposed to omit the words "and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council" from Section 8 (1). By Section 25 selected Munsifs in the North Western Provinces, Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam may be given power to try suits not exceeding Rs. 100 in value by a summary procedure as "small causes." It is considered that the local Governments concerned might with advantage be given the power to extend the limit to Rs. 250 in the case of Munsifs of tried fitness. The limit in Madras and Bombay is Rs. 200, and in the Punjab and Lower Burma Rs. 500.

THE FOREST ACT.

Bill No. 12 is designed to amend the Indian Forest Act of 1878, and effect an extensive decentralization in the administration. The main object of the bill is to give the local Governments the power to declare forests no longer reserved, to make rules for protected forests, to impose duties in certain cases on timber and to issue rules under certain sections of the Forest Act. The present law does not permit of the local Government's exercising the above powers without the previous sanction of the Government of India and it is now proposed to do away with the necessity for this previous sanction. The opportunity has been taken to declare "mahua seeds" to be forest produce. There is a large and growing trade in these seeds in certain parts of India, and it will be a convenience if it can be subjected to the same control as is exercised in the case of other forest produce.

Bill No. 11 is a measure to amend the Court Fees Act of 1870. The bill proposes to amend the Court Fees Act of 1870, so as to enable the court instead of recovering from the parties to litigation the actual cost, of the transmission and retransmission by post of records, called for at the instance of those parties, to levy by means of a court fees stamp, a uniform fee of twelve annas. This fee is intended to represent the average charge incurred, and its imposition at a uniform rate will facilitate the business. It will be payable only in civil cases and only when it is actually necessary to employ the post for the transmission of the records.

Bill No. 18 will amend the Indian Christian Marriage Act and introduce several formal changes. It is proposed to amend Section 80 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act 15 of 1872, so as to enable all Registrars-General of births, deaths and marriages in India to transmit quarterly the certificates of marriages solemnized in their provinces direct to the India Office, instead of sending them through the Government of India in the Home Department, as at present. The existing system necessarily involves some delay, and does not appear to have any compensating advantage. It is also proposed to omit from this section the words "and delivered to the Registrars General of Births Deaths and Marriages in England" because it is inconvenient that the certificates in question should be sent to that officer, while all the other returns are preserved in the India Office.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 28.

Majors S. H. Climo, D. S. O, and H. A. V. Commins, 24th Punjabis, have been selected for the posts of Commandant and 2nd-in-Command, respectively, of that regiment.

Lieut. B. P. F. Moore, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, is transferred to the 1st Brahmans; Lieut. R. C. Simpson, 1st Battalion, Sherwood Foresters to the 130th Baluchis; 2nd Lieut. R. H. Mylne, 1st Battalion, Border Regiment, to the 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkhas, and Lieut. W. F. H. Coudon, Royal Field Artillery to the 17th Infantry.

Capt. Irwin, 1st (Royal) Dragoons is selected for the Adjutancy, Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry.

Lieut-Col. S B. Gasham, 75th Infantry, is appointed Commandant, 80th Infantry,

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders were issued by General Sir Edmund Barrow, G. C. B., Commanding the Southern Army from head-quarters, at Ootacamund, on August 22.

42nd Deolali Regiment.—Major C. E. N. Priestley, Double Company Commander, 80th Carnatic Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in-Command and Squadron Commander, vice Major F. C. L. Waller officiating as Commandant.

83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.—Captain L. Phillips, Double Company Officer, to be Double-Company Commander "pro tem," vice Captain B. E. A. Pitchard seconded.

103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.—Major W. H. Brown, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate, as Commandant, and Major H. S. Garratt, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command; vice Colonel G. de S. De Lisle officiating in Command of the Ahmednagar Brigade.

THE PSYCHIC WAVE AND SCIENTIFIC PERSIFLAGE.

(BY PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

Cardinal Richelieu induced Louis XIII to write an autograph letter to Nicolas Poussin to leave Rome and settle in Paris. The artist was cordially received, was magnificently lodged, and had every honour thrust upon him. But he sighed for the only atmosphere his spirit could live in, the ruins of classic Rome. Fretting under the opposition of a jealous clique of rival court artists, he left Paris after a short sojourn, leaving a record of the impression made on his simple, and austere soul in a bold conception now at the Louvre: Time sustaining Truth from the Attacks of Envy and Discord. Envy writhes in the toils of a serpent, Discord brandishes a dagger. Both behold with hopeless rage Truth beyond their reach, safe in the arms of Time, while, in the back-ground of the picture, are rain clouds dispersing from a deep blue sky. To-day when

CYNICISM IN FULL DRESS,

attending Government levees renders worship to no other God but the golden calf, to-day when politics is consumed by a fatal phthisis, while the colours covering its cadaverous countenance deceive the eyes of good faith, to-day when lost to all criterion, husband and father quietly let wife and daughter put into practice "la grande mode" of a rig for bath and undress for society, to-day when prudence and bashfulness and modesty have been wrapped in the mantle of heedlessness, to-day when so many fathers and sons, lovers and society witness with indifference the odious spectacle of traffic in the sacrament of matrimony, to-day when youths brag of atheism setting parental status and seniority at nought, and when men generally are for breaking the ten commandments under the hypocrisy of yielding worship to forms, as if purity of soul were not the highest templa, to-day when the basis of love is undermined, and humble charity is puffed up into proud philanthropy, a new Jesus Christ with a new idea of Truth shining pure without the drapery of allegory, or the tunic of prables is a sore need indeed. And is not

THE PSYCHIC WAVE

now passing over the world in response to that very need? But Envy and Discord have been at work just as much in the XX century to put Truth to flight as they were in the XVII when Poussin painted his celebrated picture. Man can enlarge his wisdom as to the science of human nature by developing himself along the psychic path only. Experimental psychology proclaims doctrines that require no other argument than "come and see." No belief has to be taken on trust. It enables us to reconstruct out of our own consciousness with clear and certain confidence all that the religions of the world have laid down on authority, and to cast aside with no less confidence the incrustations of error, which have gathered round the central truths. Before its teaching "supernatural" and "miracle" disappear by an extension of the sphere of law and the realm of nature. To acquire this psychic knowledge is the moral coming of age of humanity, and with its help we may begin a religious life of quite a new kind. But the high

CENSORS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

the glorious vanguard of modern civilisation, the most brilliant pencil of rays that has brightened the earth, whose decisions have been accepted as oracles have fallen into the error of the schoolmen laying claim to "a priori" knowledge of nature, which has been given up by modern method since Bacon. Strange that the world should have grown so old maturing systems of philosophy, and yet taught no wisdom to these hierarchs! Or, why the closing of doors to facts presented by their associates whose intelligence and truthfulness in narrating their own observations were above suspicion. "You have come too late," that was precisely the language they held. "Our laws are decreed, the world is known to us, the cadre is fixed; we cannot condemn ourselves to Penelope's web, never ending, still beginning. The more is the pity that your observations are behind-hand? We welcome only those which fit into admitted doctrines, which develop and confirm them even with modifications. But those which offer to raise anew novel principles heretical and suspicious, we anethematize at the outset, without investigation. It would not be worth while having authority, if we did not sometimes exercise it!" Now, their abuse of power towards animal magnetism, dispite intelligent and liberal protestations, is a matter of contemporary history. Unfortunately, facts know no polished manners and are the least manageable being endowed with an indiscreet obstinacy. Thus mesmerism misbehaved, and it was discredited thwarted, excluded. But bury it, they could not. It lives and has grown, and tables do turn still in the face of our vaunted noon-day light, and scientists recede from materialism to spiritualism when they patiently and seriously take to psychic studies. Was it

PARTIAL MENTAL PARALYSIS.

the result of a century of materialistic thought that rendered the great ones of the earth—Faraday, Huxley, Tyndall, Dr. Carpenter—competent to pronounce a dogmatic judgment upon psychology and all that appertains to it, without having witnessed any of its phenomena, and in entire ignorance of its principles? Take but the single instance, out of many—of Mr. Home the best known medium in the world. He was for twenty years exposed to the keen scrutiny and never ceasing suspicion of a host of inquiries—his life having been to a great extent a public one—and there was not so much as even a breath of doubt cast on the genuineness of his phenomena. He floated in the air before his disciples. He invited tests and courted examination. "In 1870 he took a glowing coal in a state of trance from the hottest part of a bright fire, and carrying it round the room for everyone to see, placed it on the head of Mr. Hall in the presence of Lord Lindsay and others without in the slightest degree injuring or singeing the hair, placed it inside his waistcoat without scorching his clothes, and put his face with impunity in the midst of the fire." On eight occasions Lord Lindsay had red hot coals placed in his own hand by Home without injury. Sergeant Cox, W. H. Harrison, Crookes and Wallace witnessed Home's marvels, and so did the acute and eminent observers and over sturdy sceptics, Sir David Brewster and Lord Brougham. The two latter saw a table actually rise from the ground when no hand was upon it, and a hand-bell with its mouth on the carpet actually ring, and when placed on the other side still upon the carpet, it come over to both and placed itself in their hands. It is perfectly natural for savants to demand positive and incontestable facts, to hold

SUSPICIOUS IDEAS IN QUARANTINE

To study scrupulously and with distrust what may seem opposed to received notions. But for them to refuse to see, to read, to study, and to reject facts beforehand in the name of theory is to give up their own boasted Baconian induction to return to the dogmatism of the Middle Ages. This is genial scientific spirit in marked contrast with the much decried religious fanaticism, and no mistake! What should have prevented these knights to take up the gauntlet in the cause of truth—which they held inestimably dear—when Home's phenomena were repeated many thousands of times? They could easily have finished obstreperous spiritualism with a coup de grace. Why was the opportunity of winning golden spurs lost by Tyndall and Dr. Carpenter when most pressingly invited by Wallace to see table-lifting for themselves? Why did Dr. Sharpey and Prof. Stokes, Secretaries of the Royal Society, refuse a like invitation of Mr. Crooks? Is it because they felt illumined by the flood of light thrown by Carpenter's "unconcious cerebration" to explain how Judge Edmond's daughter could speak foreign languages of which she knew not a word, or is it because they too had their failings and prejudices in common with ordinary mortals?

THE ARMS ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 22.

Mr. Nelson, Magistrate of Mymensingh, yesterday fined Zemindar Hemendra Kishore Acharya Chowdhury Rs. 15 for the possession of arms without a license. During a recent house search, the police found four unlicensed swords in his house. The defence was that "delay in applying for license was due to the fact that he was staying in Bombay, where he went to see his younger brother off to England." The Magistrate, however, convicted the accused and ordered the confiscation of the swords.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA 1ST MONSOON MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 26.

At the Calcutta Monsoon First Extra Meeting held on Saturday, the racing proved very interesting though the fields were poor. The highest number of starters was seven in the Amateur Hurdle Race. Except in the first and last races, the favourites turned up and the punters won some money. The weather was rather close. And the race-course was very fast. Mr. Evers had five months. He rode first four times and second once. Results:—

THE SOBRAON HANDICAP; seven furlongs:—

Mr. Dass' Sidonia, 9st 19lbs.....Fraser 1
Mr. Dee's Albatross, 8st 12lbs.....Rioss 2
Major Crawley's Shannon Lass, 9st 7lbs.....Fuis 3

ALSO RAN:—Ormley, 7st.

BETTING:—5 to 4 against Shannon Lass, 2 to 1 against Sidonia, 3 to 1 Albatross, 8 to 1 Ormley.

THE RACE:—Albatross went to the front, but was beaten by Sidonia after a tight finish by a head; a neck between second and third. Time—1min 36 seconds.

FOUR AMATEUR HURDLE HANDICAP, about 1 1-2 miles over 6 flights:—

Mr. Curtee Howard's Pilto, 10st 2lbs...Mr. Edvers 1
Mr. Walker's Jaffa Girl, 10st 9lbs.....Mr. Platt 2
Major Bennett's Reinforcement, 11st 9lbs.....
.....Captain Robertson 3

ALSO RAN:—Frank, 11st 13lbs; The Comet 10st 7lbs; Queen of Hearts, 10st; Pacific.

BETTING:—5 to 4 against Pilto, 3 to 1 Reinforcement, 4 to 1 Frank, Jaffa Girl and the Comet, 8 to 1 Pacific, 15 to 1 Queen of Hearts.

THE RACE:—The Comet was leading with Pilto when he came to grief at the fifth hurdle; Pilto then took up the running and won easily by 2 1-2 lengths, a short head between Jaffa Girl and Reinforcement. Time—3mins 1 3-5 secs.

THE SERPENTINE HURDLE HANDICAP, —about 1 1-2 miles over 6 flights:—

Mr. Mile's Idle 10st. .....Williamson 1
Mr. Butler's Levi 10st. .....Mr. Evers 2
Mr. Cowper's Maisonette 10st. 7lbs.....Owner 3
Mr. Smith's Bandy Leg, 9st .....Northmoore 4

BETTING.—Even money Idle, 2 to 1 Maisonette, 5 to 4 Levi, 10 to 1 Bandy Leg.

THE RACE.—Idle and Bandy Leg led together till the last hurdle but one, where the former went to the front and won from Levi who made a game effort, but could not make any impression on the winner. Time—2 mins. 58 2-5 secs.

SECOND AMATEUR PONY HURDLE HANDICAP—about 1 mile, 2 1-2 furlongs, over six flights.

Captain Robinson's Lola, 10st 5lbs.....Evers 1
Mr. Curran's Lionel, 11st 2lbs .....Mr. Perkins 2
Captain Gourlie's Marconi 11st 10lbs..Mr. Thomas 3

ALSO RAN.—Minnie, 9st 4lbs; Charge, 10st 10lbs

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Lola, 3 to 1 Lionel and Marconi and Charge, 10 to 1 Minnie.

THE RACE.—Lola led from start to finish winning easily by three lengths, two lengths between Lionel and Marconi.

THE EKBALPORE PLATE, five furlongs:—

Mr. Ever's Northwood 9st .....Owner 1
Messrs. Rowett and Ross' Light Metal 7st. 7lbs. Davis 2
Mr. Sichi's Proprietor 8st. 9lbs.....Ruks 3

ALSO RAN.—May Kenley. 7st. 13lbs; Wise Hawk, 10st. 12lbs; Isabella, 8st. 9lbs,

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Northwood, 3 to 1 Wise Hawk, 6 to 1 Light Metal and May Kenley, 8 to 1 Isabella and Proprietor.

THE RACE.—Proprietor jumped away first out of the machine, but after a furlong Northwood went to the front and won easily from Light Metal by two and a half lengths, three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 5 secs.

THE BEHALA HANDICAP.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Ballantyne's Farthing Bun, 9st 8lbs..Mr. Evers 1
Mr. Macpherson's Doeneen, 7st 11lbs .....Davis 2
Mr. Seymour's Distillery, 9st 4lbs .....Monellage 3

ALSO RAN.—The Witch 9st. 8lbs. Goldstream; 8st.

BETTING.—Even money Witch, 2 to 1 Farthing Bun, 4 to 1 Doonean and Distillery, 15 to 1 Goldstream.

THE RACE.—Doonean led over three furlongs with Farthing Bun second, then latter came to the front and won easily by one and three quarters lengths, half a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 21 secs. This was the biggest upset of the day.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Bombay Gymkhana Tournament.

The Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Tournament will commence on Friday next. Up to the present the following entries, apart from that of the Gymkhana team, have been received:—The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment—who are last year's winners and the holders of the Cup—the Leicester Regiment, last year's runners up, the Durham Light Infantry and the Colaba Garrison. It is also expected that a team from Belgaum will compete. The matches will be played on the Cooperage ground and will commence each evening at 5-45 p.m. Admittance to the stand will be Re. 1. Ladies will be admitted free.

To-morrow night a game will be held on the Cooperage ground between the Bombay Gymkhana and an R. G. A. team.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 28.

The entry for the Durand Football Tournament closed on the 26th instant, and the following is the complete list of the teams that have entered:—(1) 2nd Battalion, the Black Watch, (2) the Royal Scotts, (3) 1st Lancers Fusiliers, (4) West Ridings, (5) 3rd Battalion, 60th Rifles, (6) 1st K. O. S. Borders, (7) 2nd Gordon Highlanders, (8) Highland Light Infantry, (9) King's Own Royal Lancaster, (10) Artillery Brigade, (11) East Yorks, (12) N. W. Railway, (13) 18th Royal Irish, (14) 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, (15) Fourth King's Royal Rifles, (16) 13th Hussars, (17) Royal Welsh Fusiliers, (18) South Lancashires, (19) 5th Mountain Battery, (20) 2nd King's Liverpool, and (21) Simla Volunteer Club.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 28.

In the semi-final of the Harris Football Tournament between the Loyal North Lancs and the Worcesters this evening, the former won by three goals to nil.

A STUDENT RUSTICATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CACUTTA, AUGUST 27.

A Sylhet correspondent says that a boy of the Sylhet Government High School, residing in the boarding house attached thereto, has been rusticated for five months for having been found in possession of a copy of the "Gseta" a half tone photo of Babu Arabinda Ghose and two copies of the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika."

CRICKET.

Bombay vs. Poona.

FINE SCORING BY HOME TEAM.

The interesting annual match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Poona Gymkhana was played yesterday at the Esplanade and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. This fixture is considered important in view of the fact that the selection of the Bombay and Poona cricketers for the Presidency eleven are made chiefly on the form shown by them in this match. The heavy showers of rain that fell in the morning delayed the start of the game, which could only be made at four in the afternoon. The Bombay Gymkhana winning the toss elected to bat and had made 175 for 5 wickets when play was stopped for the day at 6 o'clock owing to defective light. This must be considered a fine total looking to the fact that the wicket was none too easy and as it was a bit difficult to make the ball travel fast owing to the softness of the ground. The home team did not open auspiciously, losing Watts with the total only at 3 and F. Stileman 24 runs later. Then, however, Brooke and Halliley made a pretty long stand and added 34 for the third; later on Mackenzie and Purcell put together 69 and had not been separated when the stumps were drawn. The outstanding feature of the day's batting was the brilliant innings of Mackenzie. The Gloucestershire amateur opened a bit shakily and was missed off a hard chance when at 10, but thereafter he played excellent cricket, meeting all the Poona bowling with fine confidence and hitting all round the wicket, making some very daring pulls to leg. His unconquered innings of 53, which included a six, should leave no room for doubt as to his inclusion in the Presidency eleven. Except Watts, all of the Bombay Gymkhana batsmen that had a knock at the wickets, entered into double figures. Brooke who knocked up the second best individual score for the home team played sound cricket and so did Halliley, Phillips and Purcell. The match will be continued to-day.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

F R R Brooke (Capt), c Wilson, b Greenwell	...	29
T R Watts, c Auret, b Greenwell	...	3
F F Stileman, c Houghton, b Southey	...	12
W S Halliley, c Bapoo, b Greenwell	...	28
G C Phillips, c Rosher, b Bapoo	...	24
R T H Mackenzie, not out	...	53
V E Purcell, not out	...	26
P M D Sanderson ...	To bat,	
E C Reid ...		
C G Stileman ...		
F J Clarke ...		
Total (for 5 wickets)	...	175

Poona Gymkhana: Major Southey; Capt E D Dillard; Mr. C. A. Tennant; Capt. E. J. Haughton; Capt. A. S. Noake; Capt. Wilson; Mr. S. N. Powell; Capt. Greenwell; Col. Rosher; Mr. A. S. Auret and Bapoo.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O	R	M	W
Southey	15	37	1	1
Greenwell	24	82	3	3
Haughton	3	15	0	0
Bapoo	8	37	1	1
Tillard	1	4	0	0

B. V. A. vs. R. I. M. D. C. C.

A match was played at the Oval on Sunday between B. V. A. vs. R. I. M. D. C. C. won by the B. V. A. by 48 runs. Scores:—

B. V. A.

Mr Kelly, run out	...	23
Sergt Graveston, c Wilson, b Collins	...	3
Mr Fischer, c Edroos, b Collins	...	21
Sergt Barker, l b w, b Edroos...	...	0
Sergt Spilling, c and b Edroos	...	43
Gunner Spilling, c Edroos, b Douglas	...	13
Capt Cudlip, c Maund ell, b Douglas	...	4
Sergt Forbes, run out ...	...	1
Sapper Varden, not out ...	...	2
Bombr Cole, c and b Edroos ...	...	0
Gunner Westropp, c Laxton, b Edroos	...	15
Extras...	...	12
Total	...	157

R. I. M. D. C. C.

Mr Wilson, c Cudlip, b Barker	...	8
Horne, c Fischer, b Spilling A	...	0
Hearn, c Cudlip, b Barker ...	...	25
Maundrell, b Spilling A ...	...	11
Edroos, c Graveston, b Spilling A	...	4
Pitt, b Spilling A	...	6
Douglas, b Barker	...	9
Sheik Rhaim, c Westropp, b Spilling A	...	1
Collins, b Barker	...	14
Vasker, b Barker	...	1
Laxton, not out	...	4
Extras ...	...	5
Total	...	89

B. I. TRUST. vs H. M. S. CUSTOMS.

The above match was played on the Marine Lines Maidan on August 26 and resulted in a win for the H M S Customs by 33 runs. Scores:—

Prabhavalkar	...	0
Sorabji	...	11
Shroff	...	10
Bharucha D D	...	9
Kent	...	6
Byramji	...	17
Desai	...	3
Watson	...	5
Hawkins not out	...	15
Wadekar	...	0
Chanda Rana	...	1
Extras ...	...	3
Total ...	...	80

H. M. S. CUSTOMS, C. C.

D N Kelly	...	33
J Stevens	...	2
Raja (Junior)	...	9
Raja (Senior)	...	15
Khambatta	...	8
Selkirk	...	1
Spilling not out	...	22
Ramrao	...	0
Wagle	...	6
Mooney not out	...	15
Dalvi did not bat	...	2
Extras ...	...	2
Total for 8 wickets...		...118

Innings declared closed.

G. I. P. RY. STORES vs. NEW SHIVAJI.

This match was played at the Marine Lines ground on Sunday and ending in the win of G. I. P. Ry. Stores for 44 runs. Scores:—

P. J. NEW SHIVAJI C. C.

Hadker, b Pegge	...	5
Pathare, c and b Romer	...	5
Sabani, c and b Romer	...	26
Wadekar, c and b Pegge	...	6
Swani, c and b Romer	...	2
Govindrao, c and b Romer	...	9
Masurker, b Pegge	...	5
Parker, not out	...	2
Ohols, c and b Romer	...	5
Mhatre, l b w, ...	...	2
Waradker, b Romer	...	5
Extras ...	...	7
Total...	...	68

G. I. P. RY. STORES C. C.

Shamrao, c and b Govindrao ...	...	18
Yeshwant W, b Waradkar ...	...	1
Malone P, c and b Waradkar ...	...	44
Pegge A, b Mhatre	...	0
Romer V, b Wadeker... ...	...	21
Hill, b Wadeker	...	0
Hunter A, c and b Wadeker ...	...	8
Malone W, b Wadeker	...	0
Lees, b Wadeker	...	1
Bulsara, not out	...	6
Lobo, st	...	6
Extra ...	...	1
Total	...	109

I. C. S. vs. POONA GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 28.

The annual cricket match between the Indian Civil Service and the Poona Gymkhana began to-day, but was interrupted by rain. The scores at the drawing of stumps were:—

I. C. S.—1st Innings.

Sale, b Stanger Leathes ...	...	62
Campbell, c Stanbridge, b Burnham	...	6
Mead, b Stanger Leathes ...	...	17
Miles, b Burnham	...	3
Mackenzie, run out	...	27
Elliott, b Armitage	...	44
Cadell, batting	...	47
Pope, batting	...	31
Rest to bat,		
Extras...	...	26
Total	...	316

FRENCH HYDROPLANE AT WORK.

Standard Trials.

A correspondent writing from Paris, on Aug. 10, says:—I was invited this morning to witness a second trial of the Voisin hydro-aeroplane. With M. Voisin as passenger and M. Collaix as pilot, the Canard, as it has been christened, left Issy at five o'clock this morning and flew by a short cut straight to the Seine near the Pont des Peupliers, where delegates from the Ministry of War were in waiting. It seemed to take the water very easily, and when the motor had been set going again it splashed along and rose without difficulty, and flew over the river to Auteuil, where it again swam. After rising a second time it flew at a considerable height over Suresnes and returned to its starting point at the Peupliers Bridge. Here it was taken out of the water and wheeled to its shed close by.

This trial was much more satisfactory than the former one, and proved the practicability of rising from the water in an aeroplane. The machine resembles an ordinary biplane, with the addition of side and centre floats, which, however, do not add much to the weight or clumsiness of its appearance. General Roques, chief of the Aviation Department, also started on a tour of inspection of the aviation schools round Paris at five o'clock this morning with a staff officer. Going in a motor to the Military School of St. Cyr, General Roques had two biplanes brought out and continued his tour with his aide-de-camp in the air. He first flew to Etampes and then changed his biplanes for monoplanes and visited two more centres by flying before returning to Stampes to take a motor car and regain the Ministry of War at ten o'clock. A general of this stamp is likely to encourage his officers in the best way by force of example, thus demonstrating the practical interest taken by himself in the work of his department. His inspection is commented upon in most flattering terms by the Press.

At Villacoublay yesterday further trials were made of an automatic contrivance invented by M. Doutre for keeping a horizontal equilibrium on an aeroplane. The pilot Didier successively took with him as passengers a score of officers, scientific men, and journalists, and the apparatus gave every satisfaction so far as it went. That is to say, with levers commanding the rudder left free they were seen to work automatically by the "palette," and went through the necessary movements as if guided by invisible hands. There is, however, a cardinal objection to the invention as it now stands, which is that it commands the levers, and should it become foul or out of order and jammed the pilot would not be able to remedy the pitching of the machine. The inventor, however, is confident of being able to make the automatic arrangement independent, so as to be able to uncouple and free the levers at once in case of need, and the military authorities have made this a condition of any acceptance of the invention by the War Office.

CATERPILLAR PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

Effect on Price of Green-Stuffs.

In addition to losses suffered through the long continued drought, in England farmers and market gardeners are now being hard hit by the ravages of caterpillars, which the dry season has helped to encourage to an unusual extent. The hot weather has been entirely favourable to the career of the cabbage butterfly, which lays its eggs among the folds of the leaves in the heart of the plants, and as soon as the eggs are hatched the caterpillars at once begin to devour the young leaves in which they are enveloped.

It seems rather curious at first sight that there should not have been discovered a cure or means of prevention for this plague, which must cost the country thousands of pounds per annum. But the difficulty lies in discovering any preparation which will reach the pest without doing harm to the plant. The caterpillar is so well protected by the leaves that no ordinary dressing will affect it, and when the latter is mixed to an increased strength the growth of the plant is affected. Practically nothing can be done when the plants are attacked just before they are fit to be gathered—at any rate, in the case of those intended for human consumption—since any dressing recently applied would be unpleasant and possibly injurious to the person who ate the product. When, therefore, the caterpillar attacks crops that are approaching the state of maturity, the grower is helpless to stay its ravages, and as the progress of the plague is very rapid, a whole crop may be ruined in the course of a few days on the very eve of being harvested.

With young plants the grower has a better chance, for he can dress them without fear of any undesirable consequences, but he often shrinks from doing it on account of the expense. In itself the dressing is not expensive, but the application of it involves a great amount of labour, and if more than two or three dressings in the course of the season are necessary the profits of the crop are consumed.

In an ordinary season the growers whose early plantings are thus destroyed would seize the first opportunity of planting again, but except in a few favoured districts that opportunity has not come this year. The plants required for autumn and winter crops must be got in early in order to become well established before the end of summer, but they can only be put in when the

BY THE WAY.

THE WEATHER.

We have it hot enough in London, says a correspondent, but the people of France in days past have experienced heat more oppressive. In 627 people died from thirst, in 993 shrubs took fire spontaneously, and in 1000 the rivers dried up. In 1122 men and animals who ventured out by day perished, and in 1313, the Seine was dry. In 1705, a—no doubt veracious—chronicler has left on record that meat could be cooked in the sun. In 1793, the thermometer (Reaumur) registered 38 deg. Cholera marked the year 1832, which was very hot. In 1846, the thermometer registered 46 deg., and here our Paris contemporary, leaves the subject.

INSURANCE AGAINST HAIL.

It may be said that there is not a single canton in Switzerland, where there are not some persons insured against hail, the scourge of the farmer, and all the products grown in the country (cereals, fruit, vegetables, &c.) may be guaranteed against hail risks with the national insurance companies. The Swiss Hail Insurance Company (headquarters at Zurich) was formed as far back at 1884, and during the 26 years that it has been in existence it has been joined by the greater number of the farmers of the country, the other company which is working this branch of insurance, the "Paragrele, of Neuchatel," being a local concern which insures only the vineyards of the neighbourhood. From 1884 to 1908, about 14 million francs were paid into the coffers of the Swiss Company in premiums, and during the same period it paid but about ten million francs for the satisfaction of claims.

THE SOCIALIST'S TEA SERVICE.

A Paris contemporary relates an amusing story in reference to the visit of Queen Wilhelmina to Brussels. The city possesses a wonderful dinner service in silver, which the Queen admired, but it appears that the Civic Father do not own a tea service, for our contemporary points out that five o'clock tea is not yet an institution in the land of "faro." But five o'clock tea was a part of the civic programme of hospitality. What was to be done? One of the City Fathers remembered that a very rich citizen possessed a beautiful tea service, so it was decided to borrow it for the occasion and with it the tea drunk by the Dutch Queen was served. But here comes the point of interest. The owner of the tea service is noted for his wealth, his artistic tastes, and his strong Socialistic views.

THE MOSQUITO.

The campaign against the mosquito seems to have been taken up at Home. A correspondent writes in a Home paper:—Anyone may study for himself the breeding habits of the mosquito. It lays its eggs in rainwater tubs, stagnant pools, and even damp places by the riverside. Therefore, says "Country Life," the most ordinary precaution is to remove all wet or damp spots in which the mosquito might possibly find a breeding-place. The insect, be it remembered, is local in its habits. That is to say, it travels no great distance from the place in which it has hatched out. So that a great deal has been gained if every possible breeding-place has been rendered untenable. Moreover, it is the female mosquito and not the male that does the mischief and she cannot carry on the work of breeding even in grass unless it is constantly moist.

CZAR'S TREASURES AT THE HERMITAGE.

The Hermitage in St. Petersburg, where are stored the artistic treasures of the Russian Imperial family, possesses some objects of priceless value. These have been catalogued by Count Ivan Tolstoy. In the collection are to be found some wonderful cabinets of the epoch of Catherine II. Two superb vases in bronze, which adorned the bed chamber of Marie Antoinette. Works of beauty are the lockets of Potemkin and Souvaron, in form of lockets adorned with diamonds and other precious stones. The gallery of porcelain contains a remarkable service of 1,700 pieces of the time of Catherine II. The smallest plate, cost 6,000 francs, or £240. When the great fire occurred at the Winter Palace, 80 of these precious plates were stolen. Seventy were afterwards recovered, but ten are still missing and it is suggested that they may be found in some private collections.

FLIGHTLESS BIRDS.

Mr. Matthew Davenport Hill, the zoologist, contributes to "Knowledge" for August the first of a series of articles on flightless birds. Mr. Hill emphasises the theory that all birds have been descended from ancestors which could fly, and he says that although the absence of enemies and abundance of food close at hand may suggest reasons for the loss of flight in such birds as the kiwi and owl parrot of New Zealand, yet it is probable that here, as elsewhere, the law of correlation of structures, about which at present we know so little, has played a part in the transformation, coupled with a change in the habits and circumstances of the ancestors of flightless birds.

SEALING ATROCITIES.

For many years public attention has been called to the revolting methods employed in obtaining sealskin, and one is glad to see that, by agreement with the interested parties, the worst form of slaughter—known as pelagic sealing—is to be made illegal. In 1897, it was estimated that since pelagic sealing began upwards of 300,000 young seals have died a lingering death from starvation as the result and that for every adult seal captured at sea, five, on the average, are destroyed. The new international agreement which makes this pelagic sealing illegal is to last for fifteen years, and though the causes which have led to it are commercial and not humane one may be grateful for the respite. In the meantime, (says the "Animals' Friend") the land sealing as carried on by the Government of the United States is to continue apparently without any attempt to humanise the methods of slaughter.

AFTER 251 YEARS.

In the year 1660 Francis Howgill, who was a very prominent Friend in the early days of the Society, wrote a letter to Friends in Durham. It reached the city, but was there intercepted. Evidently it was opened, and the authorities took exception to some of the opinions expressed so, instead of delivering it to the people to whom it was addressed, they sent it to London. It was lost in London for upwards of two and a half centuries, but quite recently, the "Christian World" states, a searcher in the Public Record Office came across it accidentally. Permission to copy it was granted, and a few days ago it was delivered to Friends in Durham nearly 251 years late! It is to appear in the Journal of the Friends' Historical Society.

ABOUT A TOWER OF LONDON SENTINEL.

There is a good story told in connexion with the Tower of London, which has recently lost its Keeper of the Crown Jewels. Some fifty years since an Army "bigwig," who was possessed of some unusually enlightened aims in the way of military reform, visited in mufti the historic fortress. He described a sentry of the Scots Fusilier Guards patrolling a post in the vicinity of the Jewel House. "What are you guarding in particular, my man?" queried the General, for such he was. "Jist nuthin' ava, sir!" was the soldier's brusque response. The reply induced the General to ferret out the history of the post from the Tower military records. In the year 1761, just a century earlier, a door thereabouts was repainted, and a temporary sentinel was put on duty to warn people to keep clear of the wet paint. That day there was a change of garrison. The incoming corps, finding a man there, replaced him, and so the perfectly superfluous post became a Tower institution. That sentry was promptly abolished by the recommendation of the reforming officer referred to.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A PARALLEL.

"The Crown is not safe. The Constitution is not safe. The Union is not safe. The Church is not safe. Our political liberties are not safe. Literally no institution, however much revered and respected in this country, is beyond the reach of a majority of the kind I have described just now."—Lord Lansdowne on the unamended Parliament Bill.

"The brave old Duke of York,
He had ten thousand men,
He marched them up a very high hill,
And marched them down again."

NO PLUCK.

With all the actor's instant for a dramatic and unexpected entrance on the stage, Lords Rosebery addressed the House of Lords on August 10. He is known to dislike the Parliament Bill; but he voted for it. Among the abstainers was Lord Midleton, whose speech in resuming the debate was singularly depressing. The gentleman who, as plain Mr. Brodrick, won so many hearts by his tact and bonhomie in the late Unionist Government was believed to have a little more courage when it came to the point. But one knows better now.

A DISESTABLISHMENT BISHOP?

The Bishop of St. Asaph, who voted for the Parliament Bill, and indirectly therefore facilitated the Disestablishment of the Church in Wales, was always understood to be against Disestablishment until August 10. He has written several books on the subject, in which he has attacked the policy of the Government which he supported the other night; he has also produced a work called "Commonsense Patriotism." In view of his action on the Veto Bill, the title seems unfortunately chosen; perhaps he will think it well to alter it to "Conscientious Churchmanship."

THEN AND NOW.

The historian of the future may perhaps draw a parallel between the Seven Bishops who saved their country and their Church from tyranny in the reign of James II., and the thirteen prelates who voted for the maintenance of a more subtle tyranny. The superstitious may remember that the number seven is considered holy; the number thirteen is notoriously unlucky. It will be unlucky—for the Bishops.

A PRO-GOVERNMENT UNIONIST.

It is rather a surprise to see Lord Churston's name as voting for the Parliament Bill. He was understood to be a Unionist; his name appeared among the Lansdownites, but his views had apparently advanced recently. Lord Churston was not known to have any particular leaning to politics As the Hon. Yarde-Buller he was in the Army for some time, and he was the hero of a breach of promise case some years ago; eventually he married Miss Denise-Orme, a talented musical-comedy actress.

"NOT THE FOUR HUNDRED."

There will be sorrow in the Radical camp, says a correspondent in the "Globe" of August 11. The "Westminster Gazette" told us that the party were eagerly looking forward to the four hundred Peerages that were to be distributed. Now they wear their rue with a difference; honour rooted in dishonour takes a back seat, prospective titles are pigeon-holed, and Lord Byles of Bradford and the rest still remain dreams and shadows of the night.

AN EXCITING MOMENT.

Apart from the division itself, the most intense moment in the House of Lords on August 10 was when Lord Morley made his statement. It was forced from him by Lord Rosebery, and he made the most of his dramatic opportunity. He amused himself a little at the expense of noble lords opposite, all the while holding the fateful sheet of paper in his hand. Then he dropped his voice and the Peers closed in. Then he raised it again, and read the document, a sudden assertion of his North Country accent betraying his emotion. And then, by way of relaxing the tension, he said that to make it quite clear he would read it again. It was really very pretty.

IN THE GALLERY.

Some amusement was caused in the Strangers' Gallery by the behaviour of a Radical visitor. Characteristically enough this person had no wish to hear speeches. Indeed, he thought it disgraceful that Peers should want to talk when only the division figures mattered. During the debate he was continually discussing what would happen. The Bishops, he was convinced, would discreetly abstain. "You will see them scuttle like rabbits" he said half-a-dozen times. But it was delightful to notice his simple joy—untouched, of course, by any thought of apology—when he saw thirteen prelates vote with the Government.

A LITTLE MISTAKE.

An excellent effort of the imagination appeared in the "Daily News" of August 11. The Parliamentary correspondent of that journal remarked that the "face of Lord Cromer, before complacent and ruddy, looked grey under the new and startling stress" in the House of Lords. Unfortunately for the correspondent, and equally for Lord Cromer, the maker of modern Egypt was not present at all during the debate. He was confined to his room by an attack of gout.

HONOUR BY OXFORD.

Canon Barnett, upon whom the University of, Oxford has conferred and honorary degree, is a man who has deserved very well of London. In 1884, he helped to found Toynbee Hall, and for the next 22 years he was Warden of the institution which has so profoundly influenced the life of the East-end. Since 1906, he has lived in the quiet of Westminster cloisters, but his interest in social questions is unabated, and his book. "Towards Social Reform," was one of the first fruits of his greater leisure. In all his work he has been assisted by his wife, who is as well-known and as popular in the East-end as her husband himself.

MR. F. E. SMITH.

All parties, says "M. A. P." are stirred by a kind of personal patriotism. Politicians get restless for their country's goods—something immediate and tangible. No one, of course, would suggest that Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P., whose nobly worded letter, "Did we mean it?" has evoked the sublime praises of Mr. Garvin, could be capable of envying the heavily endowed responsibilities of Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney-General. Mr. Smith, whose epigrams seem sometimes to have been gathered "under the spreading chestnut tree" (Longfellow's "The Village Blacksmith"), wants, not office for its own sake—not at all—but office as a symbol that the Empire has been restored to the safe keeping of his party. The point is important.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL IN CRATHIE CHURCH.

The Communion table which has been erected in Crathie Church by King George to the memory of his father, Edward VII., has now been completed, and will be formally unveiled when their Majesties are at Balmoral this season. It is of Iona marble, with a carved oak screen behind it—the whole presenting a chaste and handsome appearance.

LORD ST. LEVAN.

Lord St. Levan, in the firm stand he took among the "Die-Hards" in the closing stage of the Parliament Bill debate, recalled his most famous ancestor, Sir John St. Aubyn, "the little Cornish baronet" of early Georgian fame, whose attack upon Walpole was persistent and at last successful. The present-day lord of St. Michel's Mount showed the old clannish spirit in his frequent reference to those who lived around him in his own parts, and old searches among the files of the "Gentleman's Magazine" will not have forgotten the poem, "The Cornish Mount; a Parallel," which as long ago as 1743 testified to the political sturdiness of his race.

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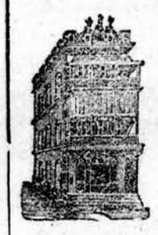

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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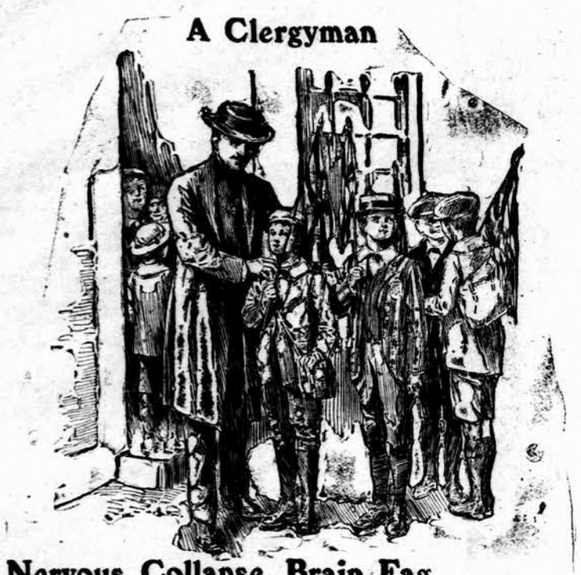
A Clergyman



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This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

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Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 Months.

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FOR THE HAIR

Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and **strengthens**, the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for **ladies'** and **children's hair.** It closely resembles the **natural oil** in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. **Golden colour** for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

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Very palatable.

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DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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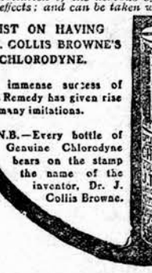

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CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the la t 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS

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CERTIFICATE.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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